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FRIDAY, MAY 12 1911

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

COASTING TRADE INSTITUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 12.

The various institutions for the coasting trade in Kwangtung province have been withdrawn.

AMERICAN COMMAN- DERS.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 12.

The Commander of the American Squadron, Admiral Hubbard, who is staying at Yokohama, paid a visit to the Naval Minister yesterday. The new commander, Admiral Murdock, is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow. A reception will be held by the Japanese naval authorities jointly with the leading personages both in the Capital and in the port. Every preparation is going on busily for the occasion.

FUTURE OF THE FILIPINO.

An official of the insular government, who departed for home on the Pacific mail liner Manchuria, has written to the "Manila Times" a letter on the working capacity of the Filipino people and American attitude toward that capacity that contains much material for thought and consideration. The letter was written at Yokohama and is as follows:

"I wish to drop you a few lines on a subject which has impressed me since talking with most of those passengers on the Manchuria who recently paid a short visit to the Philippines. Their enthusiasm for Manila is pleasant to note, but I was extremely sorry to observe that many carried away with them the opinion, undoubtedly formed from hearsay, that the Filipino is a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow and that the future development of the islands appears gloomy and uncertain. To one who has been in the islands since 1898 this view of the situation is regrettable. The efforts of us, civil employees of the islands, have been directed to the development of the people, to their uplift, leaving the natural resources to receive proper attention in due course of time. I believe great progress has been made and, under Mr. Forbes' administration the prospects grow brighter every day. These passengers know nothing of the people and seem to have little sympathy or thought for them. Their comments certainly tend to give our work a black eye and are not of a character which, when given out in the States, will serve to increase the interest of the people at home in the work of our government, and give to it that support from Congress for which we long so much.

I wish to do what I can to call the attention of all those whose interests lie in the uplift of the Filipino people to what appears to me a serious mistake in the matter of acquainting our visitors with conditions as we see them.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALSACE LORRAINE.

BILL REJECTED BY
REICHSTAG.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

After long and fruitless efforts to effect a compromise by the Reichstag Committee, the Alsace Lorraine Bill, introduced on the 18th of December last, has been rejected by 13 votes to 12.

The Bill now goes back to the Reichstag, where efforts to reach a compromise will be resumed.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

AN INTERNATIONAL
VOLUNTEER ARMY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Donohue, the war correspondent, in a despatch from Rome, asserts that Ricciotti and Garibaldi have already enlisted an army of ten thousand international volunteers to fight in Albania against the Turks.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

A telegram from El Paso states that the Federal General Navarro and his staff at Juarez surrendered to the rebels.

Washington, May 8.—President Taft to-day startled Congress and the country by presenting a special message to the effect that he had been informed to-day that peace had been made in Mexico. The President's message was in substance that, complying with the demand of Francisco Madero, leader of the insurgents, President Diaz had issued a manifesto declaring that he would resign provided he were definitely and satisfactorily assured that his resignation would end the war. The President further assured Congress that he had information from the Mexican border that both parties were withdrawing their hostile troops from the American border toward the interior.

President Taft laid the facts on the situation before Congress, he said, in order that that body might take proper action and determine what should be the next move of the United States in the matter, particularly with reference to the army now mobilized on the Mexican frontier.

The announcement of President Taft was a great surprise inasmuch as the press dispatches and official advices from Mexico for several days have been most discouraging.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EGYPT.

SIR ELDON GORST'S
REPORT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst's report on Egypt has been issued.

It says with opportunities for self-government, the Legislative Council and General Assembly become more instruments for a nationalist agitation.

The Government will not be hurried into going faster and further in the direction of self-government than is considered to be in the best interests of the whole of the Egyptian people.

The administration of Sir Eldon Gorst has not been so strong in Egypt as that of Lord Cromer, and in consequence British prestige has been lowered very much. The policy of bringing out graduates from the universities in England, and placing them in such responsible positions, without having had the necessary experience, is extremely detrimental to the effective administration of the country. Shortly after Lord Cromer's departure great things were expected of Sir Eldon Gorst, but after eighteen months of his administration, those who spurned Lord Cromer wished for his return. When the rumour gained currency that Lord Kitchener was to replace Sir Eldon Gorst there was much consternation amongst the natives, but his advent in the country, in which he gained his name, was welcomed by British residents. As regards self-government, the natives are not qualified to manage the affairs. Ignorance is rampant, and in existence is a vile system of bribery and corruption. Until the people are more enlightened, and the system reformed to end, the natives will never be in a position to control the destinies of the country.

WHY THE BRITISH ARMY COSTS SO MUCH.

Captain Cecil Battine, in a paper in the "Nineteenth Century," arguing in favour of the adoption of the Swedish military system, says it would cost more, but much money might be saved by judicious economies. He says:—

It is usually asserted that it is the pay, already high, of our voluntary soldiers that makes our army so costly. This is not the principal cause, however. When the whole amount spent in pay is struck out of the reckoning, our army is still proportionately more than four times as costly as the French, whose national standard of living is approximately the same as ours. The reason lies in the lack of economy in every detail of the Service, in the extravagant scale of living enforced on all officers, in the sacrifice of fighting power to pomp and show, in the unchecked snobbishness which is still the keynote of military life, and in the inability to recognise what is essential in contrast with unnecessary expenditure. Much money, too, is wasted by the loss of closing accounts annually.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

LIBERATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

The Throne has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to submit their opinion regarding the liberation of all political prisoners.

THE KULUN CON- FLAGRATION.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

The great fire at Kulun lasted for two days. The yamens, the banks, the treasury, the Provincial Assembly, and all the official buildings, together with the houses of the people were burned to the ground.

The whole city was practically destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and communication with Peking was established at Choung Chun, some distance from Kulun.

CRITICISM OF GOVERN- MENT PROHIBITED.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

The Grand Councillors have instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from criticising the action of the government in the settlement of diplomatic questions, and from agitating against the issue of foreign loans.

MONGOLIA.

TROOPS DESPATCHED.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

Prince Tao has despatched General Keung Kwai-Pai to the frontier of Mongolia, with his troops, for the protection of the place.

Captain Henry M. Andrews, America, of the first field artillery, has been relieved from active service.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

AN ALLIANCE.

IS IT WITH AMERICA?

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

H. E. Leung Tun Yen is alleged to have received private instructions some time ago from the Throne to open negotiations with a certain country about consenting to an alliance with China.

It is reported that H. E. Leung has brought this to a successful ending, and is now rewarded with the Presidentship of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

TAX ON OPIUM.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 11.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to place a duty of Tls. 230 on native opium, as against Tls. 350 on foreign opium.

WEDDING.

CARROLL-LEWINGTON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church this morning, when Miss Nancy Lewington, of Hongkong, was united in wedlock to Mr. A. H. Carroll. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, in the absence of her father, looked charming in a gown of white silk trimmed with lace. She wore a beautifully embroidered veil and carried a shower bouquet of marguerites and lilies. The bridesmaids were the Misses Geraldine and Constance Smith, nieces of the bridegroom, who were attired in charming creations of white silk with blue and pink embroideries, respectively, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. W. J. Carroll, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a handsome brooch set with emeralds and opals and to each of the bridesmaids a gold bangle. The presents were both numerous and costly.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. Patrick's Club, where the health of the happy couple was enthusiastically honoured. Later, the newly-married pair left for Manila, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

THE EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways for the period from March 31, 1910, to March 31, 1911, are published in the Gazette of India. The actual improvement of the earnings of last year over the previous twelve months was Rs. 205 lakhs. Only five petty lines out of 61 systems failed to report an increase in earnings. The principal constituents to the improvement were: the East Indian Railway, Rs. 51 lakhs; Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rajputana-Malwa, each Rs. 25 lakhs; the North-Western, Rs. 20 lakhs; and the Bengal-Nagpur, Rs. 15 lakhs.

DRINK AND INSANITY.

Novel views on the relations between alcohol and insanity were put forward by Dr. F. W. Mott, pathologist to the London County Council asylums and physician to Charing Cross Hospital, in a paper which he read to the Society for the Study of Inebriety, and which embodied the results of his research work. When he became pathologist to the L.C.C. asylums, Dr. Mott said, great stress was laid upon alcoholic abuse as an effective cause of insanity—in fact, more than 20 per cent. of all cases of admission were set down to drink. After, however, a long and careful investigation of the subject, he thought the statement regarding the influence of alcohol on insanity ought to be re-stated in this way: "Alcoholism is responsible for a large number of cases of admission to asylums. There could be no doubt that neurasthenics, hysterics, epileptics, imbeciles, degenerates, eccentrics, and potential lunatics—all those, indeed, with an inherent narrow margin of highest control—possessed a marked intolerance to the effects of alcohol, and the failure to discriminate between what was the result of alcoholism and what was innate and due to inheritance had been the cause of much confusion. He had long been struck by the fact that, whereas cirrhosis of the liver with ascites (a kind of dropsy) was relatively common in the wards and post-mortem room of the hospital, he had only once seen a case of advanced cirrhosis with ascites at the asylums and that was in the case of Jane Cokerbread, a notorious police-court character who was convicted of drunkenness nearly 400 times before she was found incapable of taking care of herself and certified as insane. If she served no other useful purpose in life, she afforded a constant object-lesson of the insufficiency and inefficiency of the laws dealing with the chronic inebriate. In connection with the problem of casual relationship of alcoholism and certified insanity, it was of interest to note that Drs. Sullivan, Boyan Lewis, and Macdonald had shown a regional dissociation between alcohol and insanity. Thus, inland and agricultural communities had the lowest inebriate, but highest ratio of pauperism and insanity. Maritime, mining, and manufacturing communities, above all others, were the most intemperate but revealed a lower ratio of pauperism and insanity. Dr. Sullivan, by careful analysis and tables had shown that in the regional distribution of insanity it was difficult to trace any evidence of alcoholic influence, such as might be expected if alcoholism really accounted for one-sixth of the total number of cases. He concluded that alcohol as a cause of certified insanity fell a good deal short of 10 per cent., at which it was rated in the official statistics, and might be something under 10 per cent. There was, however, a reason why agricultural communities in England should have a higher percentage of paupers and lunatics; it was on account of the migration of the mentally and physically capable men and women to the industrial centres. While the drink bill was annually falling, the percentage of insanity in the population was rising. Dealing with the question of the effect of alcoholism upon offspring, Dr. Mott said he did not believe that a desire for alcohol was transmitted from parent to offspring in the form of like begetting like, but a tendency to like; that was to say an inherited weak will-power and lack of moral sense might be transmitted whereby the individual was more susceptible to temptation and imitation, and in that way environment played an important part. The brain was the organ which was first affected by alcohol, and a person intoxicated went through a state of insanity in the compass of a few hours.

POLICE COURT.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

To-day, at the Magistrate's, before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, a Chinese woman, named Cheung Yuk, was charged with cruelly ill-using two little girls, aged 10 and 7 respectively.

In the morning, evidence was given by Dr. Moore, showing that the children had been considerably bruised, on the chest, inside the arms and legs. Most of the bruises were small and such as would be caused by pinching.

In the afternoon the case was continued and Mr. Harding appeared on behalf of the defendant. Addressing the magistrate, the solicitor said that his client would plead guilty to pinching the older and slightly caning the younger girl. She was the wife of the partner in a compradore's shop and had brought the children with her from her own village. The children were closely in touch with their village and had visited it in charge of the defendant. It was not a case in which a woman had the custody of strange children. There was a reason for punishing the children. The younger had been burning eggshells over a candle, and the defendant was afraid of fire, while the older girl had been holding defendant's child upon a balcony in a dangerous manner.

Mr. Hallifax: You plead guilty to pinching?—I believe it is the Chinese custom.

Mr. Hallifax: The doctor's evidence this morning showed that there were small bruises inside the arms and legs, places where pinching would be exceedingly painful. Of course I do not know the particular parts in which the defendant pinched them.

A police statement was made to the effect that the children had collected their little belongings and left the defendant's house, reporting themselves at the police station at 6 a.m. The elder girl had said she could "stick it no more."

Mr. Hallifax imposed a fine of \$50, and bound her over in \$100 to keep the peace. He also said the case should be reported to the R.G.O.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 12th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen considerably over the Sea of Japan, owing to a depression which appears to be moving Eastwards over N. Korea. Pressure remains low over Yangtze valley with the barometer still falling on the E. coast of China. Pressure has increased slightly over S.W. China, and Tongking.

Moderate S.E. and S. winds are indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.98 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate; squally, showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamela, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

THE BEST BRIDGE PLAYERS.

AND THE WORST.

The last rubber before dinner had just been finished. One of the players had left the card-room. The other three were still at the table making up their accounts. "I have had another bad day," one of them at length remarked; "it was my luck always to cut with A. He excelled even himself this afternoon. It's a mystery to me how such a clever man can be such an absolute fool at bridge."

The scene was a club in Pall Mall, and the particular member referred to a famous K.C. But the remark has a familiar sound and is probably uttered half a dozen times a week wherever bridge players do congregate.

And yet there is no more connection between brains and bridge than between cricket and culture. Many exceedingly stupid men and women are excellent card players, and some of the worst card players are persons of the most acute intelligence. Call it what you will the "card instinct," the "fair for bridge," the power of playing cards well is a thing apart and by itself, and proves nothing as to the possessor's mental equipment in other directions.

Nowadays, when bridge has become a necessary social accomplishment rather than a mere amusement, an interesting classification might be made of the professions that produce or attract the best players.

STOCKBROKERS AND SOLDIERS.

At the head of the list I should place stockbrokers and soldiers, and at the bottom novel writers and journalists. It is the practical, not the imaginative, mind that excels at cards. The two finest bridge players in London are both members of the Stock Exchange, and the bridge that hangs from Throgmorton-street is on the whole remarkably good. There is no soldier in quite the same class as the two players I have alluded to, but the all-round standard of bridge at the Service Clubs is decidedly high.

Legal bridge is curiously uneven. There is a certain K.C. who is more dreaded as a partner than any other man in London. On the other hand, one of our County Court judges stands quite in the first rank of players. No judge of the High Court has attained any fame at bridge, but Mr. Arthur Hopkins, one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, is generally regarded as the finest piquet player living. Barristers, as a rule, play better than solicitors.

With one notable exception, doctors are indifferent bridge players. As far as London is concerned, there is only one medical man who counts as first class in the world of bridge, and he no longer actively practises his profession. Between diagnosing the symptoms of an ailing patient and diagnosing the cards in one's opponents' hands there would seem to be no analogy. In that particular instinct which in some mysterious way prompts a player to lead the card his partner most desires, doctors are singularly deficient.

So few actors are seen in the card rooms of London clubs that it is difficult to estimate the standard of play in the dramatic profession. Mr. Sutro enjoys the reputation of being an excellent player, although his famous bridge scene in "The Walls of Jerico" was somewhat unconvincing. Mr. Cecil Clay, the author of "A Pantomime Rehearsal," is described by "Basisworth" in his book on bridge as "an hereditary card genius of the highest order," and every one who has played with Mr. Clay admits the accuracy of the description. Mr. Clay, however, is something more than a skilful player; he is the most long-suffering and courteous of partners and the most generous of adversaries. He reaps the just reward of his forbearance by making even duffers play well when they cut him as a partner.

ACTORS PREFER POKER.

Poker seems to be a more popular game with actors than bridge. When an American player was making his first appearance in London a few years ago, he was asked by a friend if his salary was satisfactory. "Salary, doesn't count," was the reply, "but I play poker with the management every Saturday night."

Literary bridge has an unenviable reputation, and the better the literature the worse the bridge. Successful writers of books are to be met in every card club in London, and if their skill were only equal to their enthusiasm there would be no reason to complain of their play. But to write well and to play bridge well are apparently incompatible things. In justice to literary bridge players, it must be admitted that their card manners are invariably of the best, and that they are always popular as partners, though they occasionally seem unable to count thirteen cards, with any degree of exactitude.

Even in the case of those who are bridge players first and writers afterwards, the more toying with literature has a bad effect. It has become an axiom in the bridge world that the surest way to destroy one's bridge-playing powers is to write a book on the game.

CHESS PLAYERS AND BRIDGE.

There is a popular idea that cards and chess have something in common, and that the same faculties are required in both games. So far from this being true, good chess players are, with hardly an exception, exceedingly bad bridge players. What is a fact is that both games often appeal to the same minds. Every one of the distinguished chess masters who took part in the recent tournament at San Sebastian is an enthusiastic card player, but it is no reflection on their intelligence to say that they are far more desirable adversaries at bridge than at chess.

NO WAR WITH JAPAN.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the distinguished French peace advocate, addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, in which he discussed "The Ghost of a Possible War With Japan."

"War with Japan," declared the baron, "would be not only a crime, but folly with no end, no result, except revolution and ruin. Let us suppose that the United States, following an unfortunate inspiration, should attack Japan and be victorious. This victory would be of no use; Japan would remain inaccessible and even stronger than before, standing upon its right against an unjust aggression. Japan would be supported by the national feeling of its people, and by the exalted solidarity of Asia. No civilized nation could abstain from approving Japan's resistance."

"But, supposing now the reverse, that in a moment of complete folly Japan should attack the United States. This attack would be, for Japan, suicide. Let us suppose, with the most pessimistic alarmist, that Japan, starting a policy of imperialism and megalomania, should try to monopolize the Pacific ocean, claiming Asia for the Asiatics; it would be the beginning of Japan's decadence and the end of its power."

"Acting against the United States, taking by surprise or force the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands, Japan would open, at the same time, an era of general aggression against Europe. Japan could not stop, but would threaten Great Britain, Singapore as well as Shanghai; France, Saigon as well as Hanoi; Germany, the Netherlands; Russia, Australia, too—that is to say, all the world. It is very much to do for one nation."

"And where would Japan find money for attempting in the Pacific this Napoleonic policy of a universal blockade? And what would become of Japan's industry, of its agriculture, of its commerce, of its art, of its economic leadership in China? Such a policy would accomplish the miserable collapse and not the triumph of Japanese imperialism."

"Let us stop this alarmist nonsense and these pessimistic appeals to new expenses for armaments and to empty glory."

"Imperialism cannot dominate any more, anywhere; the world will accept no more a master. Humanity now wants guides, not a master."

"The empire of the sea exists no more; the Pacific ocean will belong to all, just as the sky belongs to aviation and not to one nation only. But let us be confident in the wisdom of the Japanese people and the Japanese government—a propaganda for peace."

Consignee

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOMFOURTEIN."

Captain J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within five days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1118]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PESHAWUR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [4]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 12th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD. Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1119]

Public Companies

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, will be held at the Winchester House, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a Resolution authorizing the Directors to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company. Dated this 8th day of March, 1911. By order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

22 Austin Friars, London, E.C. 4.

A limited number of the Circular Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of the Agent and can be had on Application.

[1108]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1120]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 28th February, 1911, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 16 is payable on the 1st May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Indo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1098]

To Let.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR

OFFICES near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Rental \$150 per month payable in advance.

Apply REX, P. O. Box 418.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [1096]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, PRATY EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1169]

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

M. MELACHRINO CO., CAIRO.

Fresh Lot arrived from Amsterdam; Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Casino, Progresso, Margarita, and Morca Cigars.

From Italian Monopol: Cigars Regatta Londres, Virginia All's Paglia.

—A. P. JEANNOU & Co., Importers, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Obtainable from:—TAN PAU TOILET CO., LTD., M. GRANBERG, 68, Queen's Road Central, and JOSEPH MORGAN, Shearman, Canton.

AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Gard n Lot 2, Caroline Hill Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Caroline Hill Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1111]

P. T. T. S.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public

Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Bonhain Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 5th April, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Bonhain Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1112]

WANTED.—APARTMENTS for

married couple, with child. State terms to XXX, c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

[1118]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,

6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THIS OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

GRANITE &

MARBLE

Monuments

Repairs

& CLEANING

UNDERTAKES.

WREATHS.

[874]

E. C. WILKS, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 28th Mar., 1911. [990]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of

excellent equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between

Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains

and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru"

and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	7th Class	8th Class	9th Class	10th Class	11th Class	12th Class	13th Class	14th Class	15th Class	16th Class	17th Class	18th Class	19th Class	20th Class
\$10	\$14.95	\$11.50	\$9.00																
Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Changchun (Russian Train).....Lv.	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.															
6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05	8.30	9.30															
Thurs.	Sat.	Sun.	Wed.	Fri.															

Connecting at Harbin with

State Ex-press from Moscow

State Ex-press from Moscow

Wagon-Lite from Moscow

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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MERCHANTS.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY**

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland

**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

**BRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUT**
in PINTS and SPLITS

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. D. C., 5th Edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

TRUE SOCIAL REFORM.

Tardily following the example of the Home government, a bill, called "The Moneylender's Ordinance 1911," has been introduced to the Legislative Council. Very much on the same lines as the Home Act of 1900, the ordinance will be welcomed here on account of the relief to be granted to the debtor who has been forced to borrow money at usurious interest. In the present state of business morality the money lender cannot be blamed for trying to make as much for himself as he possibly can, but that he should be able to demand, and secure, more than a fair interest on money lent, has been a crying shame, which the government has done well to try and remedy.

We note with satisfaction the proposed measure and its provisions are as much a protection to the borrower as the lender. Strangely enough, and it may have a peculiar significance, the second clause in the bill goes straight to the question of excessive interest. It

provides that where proceedings are taken in any Court, for the recovery of money lent, or for the enforcement of an agreement in respect to money lent, and it is proved that the amounts charged for expenses, etc., or interest, are excessive, the court may relieve the debtor of any sum in excess of that adjudged to be reasonable, and further if any sum has already been paid in excess, it shall be refunded to the debtor.

There are other provisions in clause 1 that are worthy of comment, but that alone is the finest piece of social reform that the Government could introduce. Looked at from all points it is an admirable measure. It secures to the borrower, with good credit, the loan of money at reasonable interest, it raises a barrier against those whose security is of such a risky nature as to call for heavy usury, and protects the money lender himself from that besetting fault of overweighing his debtor with a huge burden of interest. Such a measure is one of all round protection, and though the saving of the money lender from himself is no concern of ours, we cannot but feel gratified with a proposal which institutes a double check on those whose business is full of temptation to emulate Shylock.

Admirable as this provision may be, we must confess to greater pleasure in the clause which renders registration absolutely obligatory. The amount of the registration fee is \$10, and the money lender is registered for three years, renewable on application, for the privilege of carrying on one of the most lucrative of businesses, a fee equivalent to \$3.30 per annum is to be paid. It cannot be doubted that the bill is undoubtedly a good one and that it will have a beneficial effect on loan transactions, and be a protection to the borrower against the demands of the usurer. That alone justifies its introduction, and we doubt not that the judges in the courts will be able to settle money lending actions with more satisfaction to themselves than has hitherto been the case.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The annual meeting of the Gun Club, Hongkong, will be held to-morrow.

The final of the lawn tennis tournament of the Hongkong Cricket Club was to be brought off to-day. The heavy downpour of rain made this impossible.

The Budget will probably be introduced in the House of Commons on Monday.

There will be a sale of Crown land at the Public Works Department on Monday, at 3 p.m.

The Rubi, arrived at Hongkong, brought in from Manila 1,000 tons of sugar and 750 bales of hemp.

At the magistracy to-day a Chinese, who had returned from banishment, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The hearing of the trial of Mrs. Proudlock, on a charge of murdering Mr. Stewart, at Kuala Lumpur, will probably be proceeded with on Monday.

A Chinese mandarin, staying at the Stag Hotel, engaged a rickshaw to take him to a tailor's near the clock tower. Entering the shop he left behind a purse containing the sum of \$4.50. He has reported his loss to the police.

In Canton, on the night of the 8th, the electricity all over the city failed. The soldiers imagined another rising was about to take place, and 1,000 were dispatched to protect the Viceroy. The cause of the sudden darkness was quickly discovered, and order was quickly restored.

Early Legend is "At Home" to-day.

One case of plague (fatal) was reported yesterday.

The Indramayo took on board 8,000 tons of sugar at Iloilo.

The new Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. D. Barnes, leaves Marseilles to-day for Hongkong.

Rad. Stanton, who put up a very good fight with Bill Lewis at the City Hall, Hongkong, meets a heavier man to-morrow in Manila.

The Festival of Empiro opens to-day in London. An army of 6,000 workmen have been employed on the grounds for some time past.

Mr. Lovett M. Wood left Hongkong to-day on the Tanyo Maru for Japan. He hopes to return to Hongkong in October, and then proceeds to the Philippines.

Mr. Myron H. Chandler, of the Bureau of Health, Philippines, who has been here conducting investigations as to the manner in which lard is made in Hongkong, returned to-day by the Kumano Maru to Manila.

The Christian Union meeting, on Monday, the 15th inst., will be conducted by Pastor Muller. He will give an account of his work in connection with the Foundling House. The meeting will be held at St. Stephen's College at 5.30 p.m.

J. Freeman, president of the Glen-Ary Coal Co., of Indiana, arrived in Manila on the steamship Luongang from Hongkong. Mr. Freeman is one of the big coal magnates of Indiana and is making a tour around the world.

To-morrow night and during the coming week there will be a mammoth programme presented at the Bijou Theatre. The Flower Street Pierrots, staged by Mr. R. Stephenson and assisted by Miss Grace Wilson, Miss May Maxwell, Miss Grace Vyvienne and Mr. Charles MacKaye, will appear.

That the crusade against mosquitoes waged so successfully in Manila by the mosquito brigade which began its work under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Banks, government entomologist, may extend to every province in the Philippines, is the possibility raised by the determination of the directors of the summer normal school now in session to distribute among the teachers copies of the mosquito circular prepared by Dr. Banks.

A Manila contemporary has taken an alarmist view of the plague which "is running riot in Hongkong and claiming scores of victims in the capital of Japan." When it is pointed out that since the first day of January there have not been 30 cases, perhaps the paper in question will not use language based probably upon unreliable information. In accordance with English sanitary laws, everything possible is being done to obliterate the disease.

Walking down Des Voeux Road late yesterday afternoon, a reader was surprised to see a crowd of Chinese watching money pass into the hands of the masters of the three card trick. The betting laws of the Colony are strict, but there seems to be a laxity in carrying those laws into effect. One seldom sees a policeman in this road, and in their absence it is no wonder that such scenes were witnessed. Such gambling loving crowds, says our reader, are quite common in the city.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Hedley G. White, Esq., \$10; R. A. Gubbay, Esq., \$10; Messrs Garner, Quah and Co., \$10; Messrs Eberius and Co., \$5; A. F. Arculli, Esq., \$25; Fairall & Co., \$25; Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, \$25; B. Layton, Esq., \$10; W. L. Patenden, Esq., \$10; Messrs. Caldwell, McGregor & Co., \$10; Messrs. Buns & Reif, \$5; and W. Drew Braidwood, Esq., \$5.

The French Mail of the 11th April, was delivered in London on May 11.

On Tuesday next the Queen Victoria Memorial will be unveiled in London.

The members of the White Rose of Yorkshire Lodge of P.O.G.T. have arranged for a picnic and moonlight trip to-morrow.

A farmer of the village of Fan Shan reports to the police, that at 9 a.m. on the 11th inst., three armed men entered his father's house and took \$13.

That all vessels arriving in Manila from Hongkong will have to anchor in the harbour instead of coming direct to the piers is the possibility raised by the presence of plague here.

A telegram has been received from the Japanese Wireless Telegraph Station in Formosa, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., stating that the mail steamer Delta is delayed by fog in the Formosa Channel, and that she is not expected to arrive in Hongkong until Saturday morning.

Captain Outerbridge, of the steamer Tean, which arrived in Manila on the 5th from Hongkong, gave some very interesting facts about the plague in Hongkong. He says that the plague is confined entirely to one street, and that the authorities have it well in hand. It is not causing any anxiety among European residents, but every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread to other ports.

A wireless message was received from the P. and O. steamer "Delta" to-day to the effect that the vessel was fog-bound and could not arrive till to-morrow. As Mr. Henry Dallas and his "Rollies" had booked their passage to Hongkong on board this steamer, the vessel's late arrival will prevent them from appearing at the Theatre Royal to-night. The management has asked us to notify the public that any seats which might have been booked for to-night's advertised performance are therefore cancelled, and holders of tickets can have their money refunded to them on return of the tickets. The Company will positively appear to-morrow night.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall state that since their last report on the 31st ult. by the s.s. Assaye a sudden revolutionary rising in Canton and several other southern districts had hampered the trade, which had further depressed the yarn market in the first part of the interval.

The trouble having been quelled soon, by the stringent measures taken by the Chinese Government, the business soon resumed a normal tone.

The present low rates tempted a few speculative buyers to appear in the market, which resulted in a moderately good business and about 2,000 bales were put through, at a further decline of \$1 to \$2. There is nothing encouraging to induce other large buyers, who still remain very quiet. Judging from the present condition of the market it is not expected that a further decline will set in and the market closes quiet but steady.

CRICKET.

In the interport practice match, Mr. Elborough's Team v. Mr. H. Hancock's on Saturday, at 2 p.m., the following have been selected to play for Mr. Hancock's team:—H. Hancock, R. Hancock, C. T. Rose, T. E. Pearce, H. R. Makin, F. J. de Rome, M. M. Maas, Lt. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., Corp. Tavorner, Capt. Clapham, R. A., Lt. Col. Hamilton, K.O.Y. L.I.

The following have been selected to play for Mr. Elborough's team:—A. C. E. Elborough, R. P. Thrusfield, R. E. Or Bird, G. A. Cooke, R.N., Rev. S. W. Payne, Lt. H. G. Bagnall, R.A., Capt. G. E. Garnett, R.A., Corp. Dempsey, K.O.Y.L.I., Lt. C. R. T. Thorpe, K.O.Y.L.I., Lt. Wiltshire, R.A., D. E. Donnelly.

FIGHTING THE OPIUM FIEND.

Writing in "Everybody's Magazine," under the heading of "China's Grapple with the Opium Evil," Mr. Edward Alsworth Ross, has many interesting things to say:

Four years ago the Chinese were using seventy times as much opium as they were using in 1800. Annually, twenty-two thousand tons of the drug were absorbed, most of it converted into thick smoke and inhaled by a legion of smokers estimated to number at least twenty-five millions. In the poppy provinces opium was so plentiful and cheap that a shocking proportion of the adult population became addicted to the habit. In Szechuan, in the cities half of the men and a fifth of the women came to smoke opium; in the country the proportions were fifteen per cent. and five per cent., respectively. In Kansu three men out of four were said to be smokers. In western Shensi we were assured that nine tenths of the women above forty smoked. In Yunnan the principal inquiry in matrimonial negotiations was, "How many opium-pipes in the family?"—this being a certain test of its financial standing. Whole populations had given themselves up to the seductive pipe and were sinking into a state of indescribable lethargy, misery, and degradation.

The pipe has a peculiar seduction for the Chinese because their lives are so bare of interest. They indulge in none of that innocent association of men and women which contributes such a charm to the life of the West. The Chinese take to their twin vices—opium-smoking and gambling—as a relief from the dreary flatness that results from eating aside most of the things which make life interesting, in the mad endeavour to maintain the largest possible number of human beings on the minimum area. Five years ago, the Philippine Opium Commission observed in its report:

"What people on earth are so poorly provided with food as the indigent Chinese, or so destitute of amusement as all Chinese, both rich and poor? There are no outdoor games in China, or, indeed, any games except in a gambling sense. Absolute dullness and dreariness seem to prevail elsewhere. As these two demons drive the Chinese to opium. As an individual may by habitual toil and attention to business become incapable of amusement, so a race of almost incredible antiquity, which has toiled for millions of years, may likewise reach a point in its development where the faculty of being amused may have atrophied and disappeared, so that all that remains of that desire is to spend leisure in placidity. And nothing contributes so much to this as opium. In Formosa the merry Japanese boys are teaching the placid Chinese lads to play tennis, football, polo, vaulting, etc., with the view of improving them physically and also of developing in them a love of sports which will prevent them from wishing to spend their leisure indoors smoking opium. And the poor, who have no food, or so little that any drug which removes first the pangs of hunger, and later the healthy cravings of appetite, seems a boon to them. Add to this the feeling of peace and well-being that often accompanies the smoking of opium, and it is not difficult to see why the indigent Chinese use it. We administer morphine to relieve pain. The life of the indigent Chinese is pain caused by privation. The opium eat is an object of pity, rather than of contempt."

One may wonder why the cancer was allowed to eat so deeply into the social body. To be sure, the hands of the Government were tied by the treaty privileges of the trade in foreign opium. Still, what Western society would tolerate the ravages of opium? Even if the Government could do nothing, other agencies would have sprung into activity. The pulpit, the platform, the school, the chair, the press, and the temperance societies and movements would have set bounds to the cancer. But Chinese society lacks most of these organs of self-protection. In the religions of China there is no place for preaching or church discipline. Until recently the schools were

expected to teach nothing but the classic learning. Newspapers did not circulate. Private associations even innocent societies for moral purposes, were under the ban of government. Above all, women, the natural foes of destructive vice, were dumb. One of the greatest forces behind the temperance movement in the West has been the influence of women, rallying, organizing, and agitating in defence of the home. In China not one woman in a thousand can read. Women have no part in discussion, no place in public life, and hence no means of voicing the woe that comes to them from the prevalence of the opium habit.

What finally moved the Imperial Government, at a great sacrifice of public revenue, to enter on its gigantic struggle was not so much pity for the wreck and misery caused by the seductive narcotic, as a realizing sense of the weakness of the Chinese nation in the presence of the Western Powers. The reign of apathy and selfishness among the Chinese, their lack of public spirit and effective cooperation at critical moments were inviting treatment ever more aggressive and ruthless. It became clear even to the haughty and hidebound Manchus that unless the people speedily renounced the vice that was undermining their virility, and recovered their normal resisting power, there was no hope for China among the nations.

The famous Anti-Opium Edict issued by the Empress Dowager, September 20, 1906, which commanded that the growth, sale, and consumption of opium should cease in the Empire within ten years, was the opening gun in what is undoubtedly the most extensive warfare on a vicious private habit that the world has ever known. The colossal moral conflict has raged over a territory as vast as the United States. Hundreds of thousands of officials, gentry, students, merchants, and den-keepers have been drawn into it. Blood has been shed and property has been destroyed on a great scale. The stake is the lives of some millions of opium users, to say nothing of the oncoming generations. The guardian of victory is the assured independence of the Yellow Race and its eventual participation on equal terms with the White Race in the control of the destinies of the planet.

The ins and outs of the fight on the poppy are full of the "Arabian Nights" flavour. When the magistrate proclaims the Anti-Opium Edict and announces that he intends to see it obeyed, the cultivators in a body call upon him, grovel on their faces, remind him that he is the "father and mother" of them all, and beseech him to save them from ruin by letting them grow their poppy just this season. Of course there is a fat bribe lurking in the background for the official who is open to that sort of persuasion; and unless the officials is a reformer at heart or else afraid of losing his place, he is not wholly obdurate. The salary of the mandarin is nominal, and he has somehow to squeeze a living income out of his district.

But if importunity avails not, the farmers resort to ruse. They raise the poppy in small patches in out-of-the-way places off the main road—behind walls or trees or up a little side valley—or they cut off the leaves and flowers so the crop can not be recognized at a distance. They rely on steering off or by bribing shut the eyes of the "runners" sent out from the magistrate's headquarters to look for infractions of the Edict. If, nevertheless, the mandarin hears of illicit poppy-growing and comes in his big green sedan-chair, borne on the shoulders of four bearers, with a force of men to pull up the outlawed plants, the tactics suddenly change. He may be met by the men of several confederated villages armed with sickles, pitchforks, and billhooks, and intent on mischief. At Wukang last spring the mob pit to flight the satellites of the magistrate and even laid rude hands on the official himself. He took refuge in a temple and let it be known that the farmers might grow poppy, for all he cared.

The experience of the Chinese with opium smashes the comfortable doctrine that organized society need not concern itself with bad private habits. The hand of government was withheld for a long time in China, and if any salutary principle of self-limitation lurked in the opium vice it ought to have declared it

self long ago. If it were in the nature of opium-smoking to confine its ravages to fools and weaklings; if out of each generation it killed off the two or three per cent. of least foresight or feeblest self-control, it might be looked upon as the winnowing of obnoxious; and society might safely concede a man the right to go to the devil in his own way and at his own pace. But the vice was not so discriminating. Like a gangrene it ate deeper and deeper into the social body, spreading from weak tissue to sound, till the very future of the Chinese race was at stake.

Now, liquor is to us what opium is to the yellow man. If our public opinion and laws had been so long inert with respect to alcohol as China has been with respect to opium, we might have suffered quite as severely as have the Chinese. The lesson from the Orient is that when society realizes a destructive private habit is eating into its vitals, the question to consider is not whether to attack that habit, but how.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

An express train of the Peking Hankow railway was derailed some distance from Ching Ting at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 28th ultimo. The express train left Hankow with a full complement of passengers, and maintained a good speed all the way. Nothing happened until some distance from Ching Ting, when a first class carriage was derailed. Two old sleepers on the line gave way, and this was the cause of the accident. The country is flat. The engine went on for about 300 or 400 yds. before the driver discovered that the carriages had been left behind. The passengers on board the train were panic-stricken, and the guard at once telegraphed to Ching Ting for assistance.

Unfortunately the telegraphic line was damaged, and they had no alternative but to send the engine on to Ching Ting for help. A certain foreign minister and his suite, together with the deputies despatched by the Board of Foreign Affairs to welcome him, were on board. The minister was slightly injured on the head.

Thirty seven passengers were wounded and among them were many European ladies. An American tourist was also injured. The tourists on board the disabled train at once took some snap shots of the accident, and the curious hunters took pieces of the broken sleepers away with them as a souvenir of the accident.

LOG BOOK.

Two naval "commissions from the ranks" were gazetted last month, the warrant officers promoted being Chief-Gunners G. Mascull and G. B. Frew. The former officer gained the Conspicuous Service Cross for his gallantry and resource during the severe fighting at the Taku Forts in June, 1900. He led the boarding party in cutting out the Chinese destroyers which were firing upon our men, one of which, the "Hai Loong," renamed the "Taku," is in the Navy at the present time. The rising generation of naval officers will long remember Lieutenant Mascull, who was for some years the gunnery instructor at Osborne. Lieutenant Frew began his career during the days of the Haytian Revolution, being present at the bombardment of Jackmel. He was recommended as "specially distinguished" for his gallantry in the attack on Arabi Pasha's entrenched position at Kaffir-Dumar, and again for his work with the Gordon Relief Expedition.

"Blazon it to the sky," writes a Manila homeward bound on the Ohio Maru, says the "Manila Times," "that the Ohio stuck in the mud for three hours in good old Hongkong. How's that for Manila's hated rival? Nobody seemed to pay any particular attention to it; said that it was not at all unusual. Now if it had been poor old Manila."

A "find" of coins, laid bare by a high tide in Suffolk, has been puzzling the antiquaries. At a button was found with the money, and an expert feels convinced that the latter, once all the collection plates of one of the churches of Dunwich.

TO-DAY'S GREAT FESTIVAL.

THE "ALL RED-ROUTE."

During the past six months, the clang of hammers, the sawing of wood, and the hundred and one noises attendant upon industry have been almost incessant, preparing for a curious yet fastidious public a venue for the celebration of Empire. The Crystal Palace, so admirably suited for exhibitions and celebrations of innumerable kinds, has been selected for the "epitome and core of the great conception, the All Red Route."

The sight viewed by those who visit the Palace of Crystal will be one long remembered, nay, never forgotten. Here we shall, at least, see the content of Empire so long cherished in a commercial sense, so long deferred. The amount of time and money required in the creating of this magnificent "illusion," if one might so term it, has been enormous, but there will be ample recompense to the public, glorying in celebration, to see the most striking abridgement of the wonders of diverse climes and latitudes that has ever been effected by the executive imagination of man. The exhibition, the epitome and core of the great conception, the All Red Route, which will, in a mile and a half of electric travel, exhibit the inexhaustible variety of the British Dominions, Arctic temperate and tropical climes, was opened to-day.

Here the eye will be fastened in rapid succession with the most characteristic aspects of scenery, the treasures of natural history, and the whole range of human occupations. One will pass from the Indian jungle to the Newfoundland fishery; from the Canadian orchard to the Australian sheep-farm; and from the New Zealand geyser to the South African gold mine.

Even when the great display is ready, it will hardly convey an adequate impression on its surface of the enormous amount of labour and material that has gone to its construction. There are at present some 6,000 men employed within the Palace grounds, and the All-Red Route alone involves an outlay of £90,000. The canvas of the scenery, placed out to dry, would extend to fourteen miles, its average height being thirty feet, and the ninety artists who have been engaged upon it for the past six months have used 150 tons of paint, of the value of £4,500. The stuffed specimens of animals, fish, and fruit will run into thousands, not to speak of the hundreds of wild rabbits which will give a pleasing touch of reality to the Australian landscape; the line will at one point traverse 400 feet of specially constructed bridge; and down the Blue Mountain cascade 85,000 gallons of water will pour every minute. Such are some of the details of the architecture of the ten miles of roads and pathways for the accommodation of the millions who will come to take their pleasure of the marvellous scene.

The interior of the Crystal Palace hardly knows itself when its printing dignified dulness has passed through the alchemy of its present curators. Some idea of the transformation may be gathered from the fact that 1,000,000 square feet of cream-coloured art fabric, 20,000 yards of royal crimson cloth, 7,000 yards of floral festoons, 5,000 yards of mauve silk and Irish poplin, 7,000 yards of crimson minton and 100,000 square feet of Indian matting are employed to give an appropriate atmosphere of warmth and gaiety to the focus of so great an Imperial reunion.

The 15,000 performers have been admirably organized under the charge of borough committees, and the readiness of so great an army of entertainers to provide their own costumes and pay their travelling charges to and from the Palace, speaks volumes for the public spirit and civic patriotism which the Festival and Paganism have been the means of stimulating throughout the Metropolis.

Under the new Copyright Bill offenders may be imprisoned for two months. Pirates who whistle the latest Viennese musical comedy waltz should get more.

YOUNG CHINA IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

In the "Outlook" for April 8th, Mr. J. T. Addison has written a splendid article under the above heading. It is an article which cannot fail to interest the student of the mighty empire of China, not so much because it deals with present day matters in regard to the education of the Chinese in Western methods, but because there is a serious look into the future. One hears much of the Yellow Peril used in a war-like sense, but Mr. Addison gives the impression that if China fulfils her promise of advance, the invasion of Europe will not be by troops but by commerce, etc., the lessons in which have been taught by Western teachers. He says:—One of the great problems in America is to stimulate a demand for learning; in China one needs only to satisfy the demand.

Under the strict control of foreigners, Chinese boys and young men are extremely easy to keep in order. They are rather readily scared and very sensitive to criticism; and there is always the comfort that, if you can't see through them, they also cannot see through you.

As far, then, as being receptive, orderly, and industrious goes, the Chinese are a pleasure to teach. And doubtless schoolmasters in America would think that was all a man had any right to ask. But Western boys and young men have abundant virtues that cannot be realized until one gets to China.

In the first place, nearly all the Chinese in colleges are very slow—due partly to receiving in a foreign language, but largely to sluggishness and cautiousness of temperament. Even the brightest are deliberate, and the "duffers" are inconceivably heavy and dumb. The pace is further slackened by the obstinate Chinese habit of refusing to say "I don't know."

If the well-known question were put to a Chinaman, "I would answer, 'I'd rather be a greater fool than a look.' His great moral aim is to preserve appearances, to avoid embarrassing discoveries or awkward situations, or, as he puts it, "to save his face." Now, to some extent a boy "loses face" when he gets up before the class and says, "I don't know." So he much prefers to stand mute as long as you will let him. It never occurs to him that a five-minute interval of depressing silence spells ignorance as clearly as a brief confession. However, he hasn't committed himself or lost face, and doesn't intend to, no matter how much the recitation may be delayed. The result is that you often have to pull answers out of him inch by inch. Their heaviness is still more readily understood if we remember their innumerable and ancestral habit of drawing a moral from everything. The Chinese, ever since Confucius, have been drawing "sermons from stones."

But in athletics they are growing—surprisingly—proficient. Quizzes in consequence are more of a nuisance than ever.

As for costume, there is no limit to the variety. Long native gowns the athletes have had to give up, reluctantly. Now they get into jerseys and running drawers, and in the most advanced circles you may even see a hero's admirers rush at him between heats and wrap him round in a gaudy blanket in the most approved home style. The Chinese never seem more Western than when you see hundreds of grown men and women crowding the house-tops and pressing against the ropes to watch the events at some local interscholastic meet. Such matches, in fact, are nowadays more than local.

Perhaps enough has been said, even in a brief space, to show that the young Chinese, like their ancestors, cannot be easily classified or definitely labelled. If you find that they are sober and hard-working, you find also that on suitable occasions they enjoy feasting and rioting. Though you may try to stamp them as monotonously earnest or priggish, you discover at the same time that among themselves they are normally noisy and talkative and sociable. They are at once as irritating, as satisfying, and as puzzling as all other Orientals. And yet, by way of a safe and saving conclusion, one fact can be established. In all their

apparently contradictory activities they are through and through conservative. So, for that matter, are most American school-boys. But the difference is that with the Chinese young man conventionality is his ideal. Calmly effective he may be as long as he is working in a familiar groove; once out of that rut, he is at a loss.

The well-to-do and educated young Chinese depends so wholly on the promptings of custom and tradition that he is more helpless in a new situation, less capable, so to speak, of "falling on his feet" in an emergency, than even the least experienced and resourceful of our own boys. To develop individuality, to encourage independent thinking, to draw out and accentuate suppressed personality—these are the tasks of the Western teacher. The younger generation in China is in a special sense a "rising" one. Its future achievements will be worthy of its splendid capacities if Western learning can carry with it Western resourcefulness and initiative and freedom.

INTERPORT POLO.

About the 20th inst. General Anderson, and a number of gentlemen comprising a local polo team, intend leaving Hongkong for Manila.

One of the gentlemen who represented Manila here the other day states, in the course of a letter just received, that they had a delightful time in Hongkong and every member of the party is anxious to return again and try conclusions at another date. "We are looking forward," he says, "to the arrival of Major-General Anderson and the officers who accompany him on a visit to Baguio this month."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last night in the City Hall, when there were present Messrs. W. Looker (in the chair), L. Gibbs, hon. sec.; F. Howell, A. J. Macle, A. H. Harris, Chio Po Sien and Shin Yon Fai.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of accounts, said he was glad to note that the number of entries had increased, but also regretted that the number of persons exhibiting was falling off. He suggested that this might be remedied by a change in classification, while the Governor's permission to hold the next exhibition on the Colony's finest site would also be a fillip and add considerably to the membership. He then called attention to the various infringements of the rules. This was not done by the exhibitors themselves but by their gardeners, and they were asked to see that their gardeners be properly instructed, and to see that instructions be properly carried out. He trusted exhibitors would give this matter their best attention. On the question of the form in which during the last few years one of the larger exhibitors had obtained from 19 to 38 prizes, he always had felt that this was a discouragement to the smaller exhibitors for the others to take such a large share of the prizes. Articles of use and ornament should be given more prominence, and no one exhibitor should take more than \$25 in money prizes and the limit of the number of first prizes he thought should be six, after which certificates should be given, and the holder of the largest number of these certificates should be given a special prize.

Mr. Harris seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The officers elected were as follows:—President, Mr. John Barton; hon. secretary, Mr. Gibbs; hon. treasurer, Mr. Pattenden; and Committee, Messrs. C. F. H. Beavis, Chio Po Sien, P. W. Goldring, Ho Kum Tong, F. Howell, H. W. Looker, W. J. Tatcher, A. H. Harris and Mrs. Jordan.

It is reported that the Mitsui Bishi Company has purchased the Yoshinotani Colliery, Karatsu, the most important in Sagami. The annual output of the colliery is 200,000 tons and it is believed that the quantity can be increased.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 11.

FOREIGN CONSUL LODGES COMPLAINTS.

A foreign Consul has, owing to the many diplomatic cases pending settlement by the authorities of Lim Chow and Yum Chow, lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy, and requested His Excellency to dispatch a special deputy to these places to listen to the officials who are responsible for delay. The Consul has made this request with a desire to maintain friendship between the two countries, and to protect trade. His Excellency has acceded to the Consul's request, and the deputy is already on his way.

CANTON TRANQUIL.

Although Canton has assumed its former state of tranquillity, and it is fairly certain that no similar rising will occur again, there is still anxiety among the people living in the outskirts of the city. On the arrival of the cruisers from the northern squadron, H.E. the Viceroy will ask Admiral Li Chun to start round the different districts in Kwang-tung, with a view to pacifying the minds of the people.

Ever since the tumult in Canton, the authorities at Chiu Chow have taken the utmost precaution to prevent another outbreak. All passengers arriving and leaving Chiu-chow by train are subject to strict examination. The garrison which had been stationed in the outlying districts has been recalled for the protection of the city.

AMMUNITION DISCOVERED IN HAIR.

Yesterday, according to information supplied by the land-lady of a certain house, the police at once went to No. 3, Tak-lun Lane, Honan, and effected a seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The contraband was discovered in twelve bales of human hair. In these packages, besides 62 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, together with uniforms and white bands were found. In a well in the same house a large number of rifles were discovered.

THE PLAGUE.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Tactai of Constabulary in preventing the spread of plague in Canton. New measures have been introduced and the public have been informed to keep their dwelling houses clean. Special attention will be paid by the sanitary authorities to the improvement of drains and to preventing the public from dumping dead rats and rubbish in the streets.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Although tobacco exports from the Philippines to the States, for the first ten months of the present fiscal year, show the expected decrease in the statistics prepared by the local custom house, the figures for sugar exportations in these ten months almost equal the figures for the entire year of 1910. However, there is no possibility of the figures reaching the maximum of 300,000 tons allowed free entry into the United States by the Payne bill, for several years to come.

It was in August, 1909, that the Payne bill went into effect permitting sugar to the amount of 300,000 tons a year to be entered free of duty in the States and tobacco in the form of cigars to the extent of 150,000,000.

During the fiscal year of 1910, when the Payne bill went into effect, the exportation of cigars amounted to 73,339,159, and of sugar 83,635 1-2 tons; while during the first ten months of the fiscal year of 1911 only 22,030,779 cigars and 80,438 tons of sugar have been exported.

The tobacco and sugar interests in the States bitterly fought the measure, giving those products unlimited free entry, fearing too much competition; so a compromise was made fixing the above figures as the limit of free entry.

If Marie Corelli wrote an article for the "Daily Mail" on "What I think of Lloyd George," she would probably get much the same huge fee as Mr. Lloyd George would for an article on "What I think of Marie Corelli." Young Woman (April).

SUPREME COURT.

ABSCONDING CREDITORS.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the Original Division of the Supreme Court this morning, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, from the office of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, made an ex-parte application on behalf of the China Export, Import and Bank Company, of 2, Connaught Road Central, against the Man Yuen Tai firm, of 10, Mercer Street, and Tsi Lok King, of the same place, for leave to issue a writ of foreign attachment in that action upon the plaintiffs entering into a bond without sureties in the penal sum of \$3,000 and for leave to attach under the said writ the property of the defendants in custodia legis.

Counsel read the statement of claim, which stated in effect that the defendants had absconded on the 23rd December last. On the following day, those proceedings were commenced. Between various dates and upon contract the plaintiffs had sold and delivered to the defendants upon credit certain dye goods to the value of the following sums:—\$15,272.71; \$22,038.08; \$5,996.22; \$1,050; \$2,023.50 and \$3,031.50, making a total of \$47,482.91. The plaintiffs claimed that having given time to the defendants, they had repudiated the contracts. Credit had expired in all the cases.

His Lordship—What is your application?

Sir Henry—To hear the case ex parte.

His Lordship—After the issue of the writ, what happens?

Sir Henry—A statement of claim is filed, which has been done. All we have to do is to establish the fact that the defendants are absent from the Colony.

His Lordship—Has a day been appointed?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—That has to be put straight.

Sir Henry—In what way?

His Lordship—Have a document filed. We must be very, very careful. Had it been an ordinary action, it would not matter. What writ have you got? General attachment?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—There's no special garnishee?

Sir Henry—No, the writ is directed to the Registrar. He is the garnishee.

Mr. Seidler, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, proved the various contracts which had been entered into.

His Lordship (To Sir Henry)—What do you claim?

Sir Henry—Damages.

His Lordship—You can't keep the goods as well as claim damages.

Sir Henry—No.

At this point, the plaintiff said he would prefer to keep the goods with a view to re-selling them. He thought he could sell them at the proper price.

Judgment was entered accordingly, to wit, \$44,177.91 less \$4,000 and execution against property in the hands of the bailiff and retention of the undelivered goods, in respect of which no damages were given.

PRECAUTION EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazell, Acting Puisne Judge, on the Summary side of the Supreme Court, J. J. Vasanias, an Indian merchant, filed a suit against Chong Loong to recover the sum of \$376.47, for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Almada on behalf of the defendant asked that the case be allowed to stand over for a week.

His Lordship (To the plaintiff)—Have you any objection?

Plaintiff—I understand defendant is going to clear out of the Colony.

Mr. Almada—I am asking for an adjournment with a view to a settlement.

His Lordship—But he says the man is going to clear out of the Colony!

Mr. Almada—He's still carrying on business. I think I'm entitled to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I don't know that you can claim it as an absolute right.

Mr. Almada—If there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There's a large stock in the shop.

Plaintiff—I've been put off time and again. The case was allowed to stand over.

THE CHIT SYSTEM.

The Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, proceeded against E. B. Annesley to recover the sum of \$52.75 for refreshments supplied. Mr. Goldring (for the defendant)—I understand there's a meeting of creditors called.

Mr. Shenton (for the plaintiff)—If the scheme is not carried through, I take it I may bring forward my claim to-morrow?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Gardiner—I've a similar case against the same defendant. His Lordship—I'll take the case after the first one.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well, my Lord.

In the above case, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, liquidator of the Vienna Cafe, is suing defendant to recover the sum of \$33.05.

THE MONEY-LENDER AGAIN.

F. J. Barretto was sued by several Indian watchmen for sums amounting to \$800 odd. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiffs and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Gardiner—I understand defendant has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—Is that so?

Defendant—No, my Lord. The case was adjourned.

RETURN VISIT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

HENRY DALLAS and his Company "THE FOLLIES."

The Performance advertised for to-night (Friday) is regrettably and unavoidably cancelled owing to the P. & O. s.s. "Della" being delayed.

To-morrow's plans open at MOUTRIE'S.

"3EN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DENARTY," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [1122]

Intimations

BUTLER.

OUR

"DAISY" BUTLER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

NOTICE.

[I HAVE this day established myself as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at No. 15 Prince's Building, 2nd Floor, under the firm name of DE SOUSA & Co.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1116]

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DEVANHA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo:

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."

From Australia ex s.s. "Mongolia."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [14]

CLUB WHISKY.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

Re-opening, 8th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Scheduled Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN", Satur., May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN", Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA", Satur., June 10. "ALLAN LINE", Fri., July 7.
"MONTAGLE", Wed., June 28.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA", Satur., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND", Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN", Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE", Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA", Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN", Fri., Sept. 8.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 11,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....\$71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (Combined Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....\$43. Via New York.....\$46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALOUTTA.....LAISANG*.....Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA.....WINGSANG*.....Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW.....CHOYANG*.....Sunday, 14th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOWLOON.....KWONGSANG*.....Sunday, 14th May, 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG*.....Monday, 15th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN.....CHIPSING*.....Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI.....FOOKSANG*.....Monday, 20th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALOUTTA.....KUTSANG*.....Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kutsang", "Namsang", and "Fooksang", leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Taiwan, Usukau, Josselyn & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHEWSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC".....	2,252	G. B. McGill.	30th May
"LUCERIC".....	2,400	J. Mathison.	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for stowage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Luceric" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [805]

JEBSEN & CO.,

KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHAI.

For Steamship Captain Tons Sails on
HOIHOW Direct, "Amigo".....W. Langschwager.....1,700.....May 18, 9 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHAI, "Triumph".....1,700.....May 14, 9 a.m.

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

Telephone 805.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [204]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Nagano, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 2,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000, SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KAGAWA MARU, Capt. Izawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA via INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons, 5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Salter, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA via HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Mathison, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at noon.
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* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.....	SUNGKIANG	13th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI.....	CHENAN	13th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	TAMING	16th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	LUOHOW	18th " 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....	HUOHOW	20th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	TEAN	23rd " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [1]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Scandinavia.....13th May	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Sachsen.....25th May
For Slavonia.....4th June	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Bayern.....25th May
For Szigovin.....15th June	For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Aradia.....1st June
For Spezia.....1st July	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. Friesland.....9th June
For Silesia.....12th July	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Scandinavia".....23rd June
For C. Ferd. Loebe.....28th July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie;

Hongkong Office. [956]

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
SAFARI.....	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 20th May, 4 p.m.
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHAI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG.....	"Hanoi"	May 15, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG.....	"Hongkong"	Carrollin-sen.	810	"Uncertain."

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
St. Albans.....	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Sorews, turbine engines. * Twin Sorews.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Peruvian and Chilean Ports.
(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	H. Hinokuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Buyo Maru.....	10,000	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, 1 p.m.

The Steam "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to:

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [803]

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hongkong Land Investment and A. Co.	\$100
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C. D. Melbourne.....	15
R. A. Harding.....	15
J. W. Lee Jones.....	10
H. K. Holmes.....	10
Leo D'Almada e Castro.....	10
Sir Henry Berkeley.....	10
Philip Jacks.....	10
L. F. Townend.....	10
Chr. Browne.....	10
F. Geddes.....	5
H. J. M. Carvalho.....	5
P. D. Fernandez.....	5
Kwok Ying Kuen.....	5
W. Blackstone Hind.....	5
D. V. Stevenson.....	5
W. E. L. Shenton.....	5
H. K. Hung.....	5
W. Rumjahn.....	5
Lo Tat.....	5
G. W. Sewell.....	5
C. Bulmer Johnson.....	5
H. L. Denny, Jr.....	5
L. L. Needham.....	5
Thos. Fuller.....	5
Reginald F. C. Master.....	5
W. J. Lewis.....	5
Stanley S. Moore.....	5
Un Kam Wa.....	5
Ho Yan Sik.....	5
Chuk Kai.....	3
A. Melbye.....	3
George Ho.....	3
Mak Ip Fan.....	3
Sung Tsui Lun.....	3
Leung Tsun.....	3
F. S. Gutierrez.....	2
Yeung Chak Pak.....	2
Yung Kwan Hing.....	2
J. A. Chue.....	2
S. H. Curran.....	2
Ho Wan Shang.....	2
A. Rahman.....	2
Pan Min.....	2
Miss K. Emerson.....	2
C. A. P. Xavier.....	2
V. M. F. Xavier.....	2
Ko Po Shun.....	2
Wong Ming.....	2
Lai Wai Chan.....	2
O. Kitchell.....	2
L. A. Chanson.....	2
So Shek Cheung.....	2
B. C. da Cunha.....	1
V. L. dos Remedios.....	1
A. E. S. Alves.....	1
J. A. Carvalho.....	1
J. A. Barros.....	1
J. Gardner.....	1
A. M. Neves.....	1
P. L. S. Alves.....	1
Lo Kwan Yung.....	1
S. Ali.....	1
Wong To Shuen.....	1
Fung Ping U.....	1
Sung Cheong.....	1
Chau Ki Wing.....	1
Ng Chung Hau.....	1
Lo Mun Kai.....	1
Tsok En Kuy.....	1
Chan Kwan.....	1
Ng Yut Koo.....	1
Wong Po Hong.....	1
Wong Chuk Hin.....	1
Lo Pak Keung.....	1
Sin Cheung.....	1
Lo Mun Sin.....	1
Wong Che San.....	1
Tam Wing Kwong.....	1
R. Emberly.....	1
Chas. Kent.....	1
Sung Kit Shang.....	1
Chan Chiu Ngok.....	1
Chan Kam In.....	1
Tsang Tsing Lau.....	1
F. Remedios.....	1
N. Chantler.....	1

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

CHINA'S CABINET.

Within the past few days an Edict of extreme importance has been issued setting forth the constitution of the first Cabinet under the new regime. So far as the actual appointments go they cannot by any means be regarded as startling, for it would seem that the Ministers for the various Departments are, generally, to be those officials who are now in charge of the several Boards under the designation of Presidents. So in this respect the old order changeth not. As to whether this arrangement will satisfy the demands of the Re-forming element we do not know, but for the time being at any rate it is probably the wisest course to adopt. These officials have had at least a measure of practical experience in the work of the various branches of Government and as long as they prove themselves capable of handling the questions which will in future call for attention they will doubtless be secure in their posts. But, now that each Minister will be held responsible for the proper and efficient running of his Department, should incapacity or corruption be brought home to members of the Cabinet, such officials will, we imagine, soon get their marching orders. This direct responsibility on the part of each Minister is one of the most beneficial and hopeful results which will accrue from the new conditions when they come into active operation.

Daily Press.

CHINA AND HOLLAND'S
CONSULAR CONVENTION.

The Government of the Netherlands concedes the right of Consular representation in the Colonies, but China on her part admits the Dutch nationality of Chinese who are born in the Dutch Colonies, and it is stated that the Convention also surmounts the question of a dual nationality. The position of this question down to the present time is that, by the Dutch law, children born of Chinese in the Colony are considered Dutch subjects, while a Chinese law prohibits Chinese from becoming naturalized, and in the negotiations which have been proceeding we gather that China was prepared to admit the Dutch nationality of children born in the Colonies of the Netherlands with the limitation that they should lose their Dutch nationality on returning to China, and become Chinese subjects. To this Holland refused to assent, and China appears to have urged, and quite justifiably it seems to us, that the treatment of Chinese in the Dutch Indies is quite exceptional. It has been pointed out that acquiescence on China's part to the Dutch demand in this regard would mean that a Chinese Dutch subject on returning to China would be a foreigner, who would need to take out passports to travel to his ancestral home, if it were not within the limits of a Treaty port. Some modus vivendi, however, has now been reached on the question, but no completely satisfactory solution of these difficulties is possibly until China carries out her great scheme of juridical and other reforms in a manner which will be acceptable to the Treaty Powers and admit her to the comity of nations.

South China Morning Post.

TIME TO AGITATE.

The chief cause of the colony's straightened circumstances is the gradual withdrawal of opium as a revenue raiser, a blow for which the colony has to thank the Imperial Government. Now it naturally turns to the Imperial Government for relief. It has been suggested time and again that the Imperial Government might as a compensating measure see its way to remit part at least of the military contribution. The new Unofficial member of Council, Mr. Montague Ede, is evidently on this track, for in asking the Government to lay on the table, at next meeting of the Legislative Council, some "papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject," he recalled

certain remarks which fell from the lips of the Hon. Mr. Slade as far back as 8th October, 1908. These remarks we quote below along with the views of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart expressed on the same day. It may also be recalled that in the same month, His Excellency the Governor announced that he was at work on a plan which would place the levy upon a more equitable basis. It is therefore hoped, in order that the public may be enlightened on the subject, that His Excellency may now be able to confide the details of his plan, not omitting the difficulties that have to be overcome, and that he will deal fully with this important question as he has with other debatable matters which have recently come before him.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A
THIRST.

The simplest way to acquire a thirst is to drink champagne. The "Lancet," whose word on such a matter is final, assures us that this is a fact and we accept it without question. So few people have any idea of what champagne is and why it leaves that "thirsty feeling" that we cannot do better than explain the reason. It is commonly supposed that a "dry" wine is thirst-producing, but claret is a "dry" wine, for "dry" applied to wines means merely practically an absence of sugar, yet claret is never supposed to create a thirst. Champagne is a "dry" wine and it unquestionably does produce a thirst. The reason primarily is that champagne contains a fair amount of sugar, certainly more than claret, and also the sparkling quality contributes to the thirst effect. Apart from the consideration that an alcoholic beverage is in itself a diffusible stimulant, its action is, no doubt, considerably accelerated when that beverage is effervescent. Carbonic acid gas acts as a stimulant to the movements of the stomach, and further aids the mechanical processes of digestion. It is probable, therefore, that dry sparkling wines are more readily diffusible than still wines, their effects are more pronounced on the functional activities, the fluid equilibrium of the blood is disturbed, its density is increased, and thirst tells this long tale.

YOUNG OFFICERS'
OUTFIT.

Mr. Sandys recently asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the outfit of a second-lieutenant in the German army cost about £18 on joining, whereas the cost to an officer of similar rank on joining the British Army for his outfit is from £30 to £30, and whether he could see his way to reducing the charges to British officers to a more reasonable sum. Colonel Seely, in a written answer, replied: I have not been able in the short time at my disposal to verify the figure given by the hon. gentleman as to the cost of an officer's uniform in Germany. The hon. member is no doubt aware that under the scheme of scholarships described by the Secretary of State in his speech on Army Estimates very considerable assistance is given in order to meet the cost of an officer's outfit. It is hoped that this will be of considerable benefit to young officers of small means, but the whole matter shall be very carefully considered.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 12th May.
Theatre Royal, "The Follies" at 9 p.m.
Saturday, 13th May.
Theatre Royal, "The Follies" at 9 p.m.
Gun Club Annual General Meeting at 5 p.m.
Monday 15th May.
Crown Land Sale at Public Works Department.
Saturday, 20th May.
Peak Tramway Company Limited, Annual General Meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Saturday, 20th May.
Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 24th May.
Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m.
Empire Day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
(FLOWER STREET.)EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING at 9.15 p.m. sharp.
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

CHAS. MACKAYE, Scotch Comedian.

IMPERSONATION OF HARRY LAUDER.
MISS GRACE WILSON. MISS GRACE VYVEENE.
The only place to pass an enjoyable evening. Electric Fans Throughout Theatre.
SPECIAL PICTURES THIS WEEK.
"THE HOBBLE SKIRT." THE HEART FORGIVES.
SHOOTING RAPIDS IN JAPAN AND A MAX LINDER.
Lodge and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

THE 'GARRICK'
CIGARETTES
(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND."No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

CLARK & CO.

Scientific
Opticians
YORK BUILDINGS,
CHATER ROAD,
Ground Floor

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE
COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
"Empire" Cinematograph
Theatre.

One Yauze Road Central.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS.
UP-TO-DATE SPLENDID
FILMS.

A Big Hit of the Eminent Artists:
Mr. Falanto.....BARITONE
Miss Salvati.....SOPRANO
Miss Bascans.....Do.
HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.

2 Performances: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Matinees:
Saturdays & Sundays, 4.30 p.m.
Coming, the well-known Troupe
OHING-LING-FOO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [852]
Next Door to the Empire.

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK

This Rink will be open during the
month of May, from 4 p.m.
3 SESSIONS DAILY: 5 to 7 p.m.
7.15 to 8.45 p.m. 9 to 11 p.m.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [850]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN
IMPORT & EXPORT COM-
PANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool,
England, is prepared to receive Con-
signments of Local Produce on best
terms. [485]

M. E. CHEUNG.
ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1013]

MAN CHEONG,
12, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.
Gentlemen and Ladies.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,
Canton Silk, and Laces, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911. [885]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO. 6
YAUMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Lau-
dry in the Far East. The only
Laundry in the Colony under
European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery,
Flannels and underwear washed by
skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning
a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield
Avenue, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [381]

'PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR
GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H.P. Power

RUBY COLOUR

CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$8 per hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

63, Des Vaux Road Central. [41]

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having
splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent
Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAITAN ... Capt. J. S. Roper ... TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 a.m.
Haiching ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)
SUNDAY, 14th May, at 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf
near Blako Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

[571]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Expected on or about From Will leave on or about For
Tiliwong ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 1st half May SHANGHAI.
Tililap ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 1st half May JAPAN

Tibodas ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 1st half May JAPAN
Tijahni ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 1st half May JAPAN
Tijpanas ... 2nd half May ... JAPAN ... 2nd half May JAPAN
Tijkini ... 2nd half May ... JAPAN ... 2nd half May JAPAN
Tijaroem ... 1st half May ... JAPAN ... 1st half May SHANGHAI.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo
on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. [974]

Telephone No. 375

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM
& ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain G. C. Cundy, will be des-
patched as above about 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1073]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"
Captain G. F. Haggou, will be des-
patched for the above ports on TUESDAY,
the 16th inst., at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accom-
modation for passengers, is installed
throughout with Electric Light and
carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(occupying 20 days).
Return tickets are available by the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s
Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1117]

Furnishments.

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND
ENLARGING.
19, Queen's Road. [863]

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.
NEW GOODS

ENGLISH
MADE

White - -
- - Canvas
AND
Buckskin
Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,
(Central.)
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1048]

TSANG KWONG
COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS
CONTRACTORS.

280, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone No. 699.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [71]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK
(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast).

THE Steamship
"AFGHAN PRINCE,"
Captain Thomas, will be despatched for
the above port on TUESDAY, the
28th inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1046]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRU-
TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools
installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK
787 ft. by 88 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in
2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery.
Constructional Work.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

SILVER.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/16
Do. Demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 2/3
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.85
India T.T.	135
Do. Demand	135 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 7 7/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	89
Java—Bank T.T.	103
BUYING.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & N. York	45
4 months' sight do.	46
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2 3/4
6 months' sight do.	2 3/8
4 months' sight Germany	1.90
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.95

The Prince of Wales, it is announced, is being prepared for the making of a speech in Welsh. What particular form of strengthening diet he is taking is not stated.

Two rival editors have settled their disputes with boxing-gloves in Queensland. The idea extended to war-scare editors in Europe is most fervently to be commended.

The recent Army order introducing a new sash for officers has now been cancelled. This unparalleled activity is causing the liveliest satisfaction to admirers of the War Office.

Prohistoric drawings have been found hidden in a grotto in France. We now wait for some transatlantic cousin to show that they were originally placed there to prove that Holbein's pictures were really painted by Charles Dana Gibson.

London hairdressers propose that any customer who cannot produce proof of having been shaved in a barber's shop, shall not be entitled to have his hair cut at ordinary rates. A decapitated pineapple or a neat slice of the ear may be put in as evidence.

What will be among the finest military hospitals in the Orient, is that now under construction at Corregidor island, Philippines. The building is to be a large structure of reinforced concrete surrounded by broad, sweeping lawns, shaded and gardenized, and equipped with facilities for the recreation of patients. The surgical department of the hospital will be finely equipped with all modern improvements known to surgical science and the hospital will have its own system of air cooling, its own kitchens and laundry and a distilling plant.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [14]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—
DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missions or subscribers as heretofore.
By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph,"
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909. [17]

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (G. Apear) 15th inst.
German (Gneisenau) 16th inst.
German (Derflinger) 17th inst.
American (Korea) 19th inst.
German (Coblentz) 29th inst.
American (Siberia) 30th inst.
American (China) 6th June.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Prinz Sigismund left Yokohama on the 11th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on the 18th inst.

The Silk ex O.S.K. str. Mexico Maru which left Hongkong on the 4th April was delivered in New York on the 9th inst.

The s.s. G. Apear from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 10th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. China sailed from San Francisco May 10th for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong June 6th.

The s.s. Glenroy left Singapore on the 11th inst. and is due here on the 16th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Gneisenau carrying the German Mail left Singapore on the 11th inst., 8 p.m. and may be expected here on the 16th inst., 6 a.m.

The Bank Line str. Suverio arrived at Moji from Hongkong on the 12th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Bouthier, 11th May—Haiphong and Pakhoi 8th May, Gen.—A. K. Marty.
Lombok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Bensary, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. P. Sarchet, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—O. L. & Co.
Ceylon, Br. s.s., 2,617, A. P. A. Baker, 12th May—Ankwerp 2nd April, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Penno, 12th May—Manila 9th May, Gen.—Sugar and Sundries—B. & S.
Chay Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,517, T. H. Lihmann, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chennu, Br. s.s., 1,350, L. Jones, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 709, Jacobson, 12th May—Swatow, 11th May, Gen.—L. & Co.
Tsintau, Br. s.s., 1,002, F. Bucking, 12th May—Bangkok 12th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Romany, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. O. Leachot, 12th May—Singapore 5th May, Gen.—A. P. & Co.
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 900, T. Scholmer, 12th May—Bangkok, via Swatow 5th May, Gen.—S. & Co.
Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Sakami, 12th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Chiyen, Chl. s.s., 1,177, W. Jamson, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Pongtong, for Amoy.
Tijlving, for Shanghai.
Chiklar, for Swatow.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Lierter, for Saigon.
Hakata-maru, for Shanghai.
Manchester Castle, for Manila.
Bensary, for Nagasaki.
Ceylon, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.
Tenyu-maru, for San Francisco.
Kunano-maru, for Australian Ports.
Haiyang, for Coast Ports.
Kinkiang, for Canton.
Manchester Castle, for Manila.
Earl of Eglis, for Calcutta.
Cheongshing, for Wei-hai-wei.
Tijlving, for Shanghai.
Pongtong, for Shanghai.
Hakata-maru, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Taming, arrived on 12th May from Manila:—

Ervin, S. Marie, Mrs. T. Brutsch, Lieut. D. Brown, G. W. Pietman, G. Bates, Miss G. Pinkham, L. E. Coolems, K. Smith, W. A. Flint, M. D. Withnabe, S.

Per Soshu Maru, arrived on 12th May from Swatow:—Russell, Mr.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Kumano Maru, sailed on 12th May, for Australia:—Ackman, Mr. & Lianso, Luis Mrs. Lyon, Mr. and Alexander, Miss Mrs. H. McGrath, Mr. & Mrs. F. Birkett, Miss McLean, Miss Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Osaki, Knjo Brum, L. Pass, C. A. Benson, Mrs. M. Quinga, Andres Carlos, Sexto Reichmann, n. Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mrs. A. H. Ring, Mr. and Chandler, M. H. Mrs. L. S. Crew, Mrs. A. B. Routledge, Wm. Engster, P. L. E. Francisco, Per-Sakaguchi min Shiozaki, Mitsuraro Garriek, G. Stokes, Miss C. Hayward, E. M. Sanderland, D. Hu Lim Susman, Mr. & Hunter, J. Mrs. Jourdan, Miss E. Tanjoco Lrapman, H. A. Thorpe, Mrs. Laisley, Miss Urabo Levin, F. Wright, Mr. & Low Yet Mrs. T.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Aemman, Br. s.s., 600, C. Lyson, 10th May—Sydney via London 26th Mar., Kupm.—S. & Co.
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, W. Langstewer, 11th May—Haiphong and Sibow 6th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Aratoun Apear, Br. s.s., 2,381, G. P. Hudson, 11th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,174, P. O. Fiorara, 6th May—Bombay 16th April, Gen.—C. & Co.
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 8th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice—A. T. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 809, Y. Yamamoto, 10th May—Swatow 9th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,550, J. Jenkins, 11th May—Saigon 7th May, Rice and Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Isodora Pons, Am. 1,027, B. Xandoro, 8th May—Manila 6th May, Gen.—B. & Co.
Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Tadd, 5th May—Singapore 29th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,310, Page, 6th May—Saigon 2nd May, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.
Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245, W. Vogeler, 4th May—Saigon 30th April, Gen.—Chinese.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 990, C. Wolf, 30th April—Bangkok 21st and Swatow 29th April, Rice and Meal—B. & S.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 7th May—Sandaikan 1st May, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mempri, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uldall, 6th May—Semarang and Singapore 29th April, Sugar.—Kin Ty Loon & Co.
Michael Jensen, Ger. s.s., 951, J. Petersen, 3rd May—Moji 27th April, Coal—J. & Co.
Patria, Am. s.s., 2,744, A. Lockett, 1st May—San Francisco 12th April, Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,140, Danielson, 26th April—Canton 25th April, Ballast—S. W. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, B. O. Reber, 11th May—Bangkok 4th May, Rice and Teakwood.—J. & S.
Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,935, J. Robinson, 1st May—Hong Kong Gen.—B. & S.
Sibir, Rus. s.s., 2,179, Levontas, 10th May—Moji 4th May, Coal.—B. & Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, Matthias, 9th May—Haiphong 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,851, H. Yamamoto, 10th May—Manila 8th May, Flour.—O. S. K.
Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 25th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

5th May—Ajax, Astyanax, Nubia, Palawan, Peiho, Polynesian, Siam, Slavonia, Stentor, Proussen, Buffalo, 9th May—Denverlich, Karonga, Onia, Pello.
Arrivals at Home—5th May—Mirano Maru, Lutzow, 9th May—Ambrs, Sambia.

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER.

(Qualified.)

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

19th April, 1911. (1095)

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Sibirian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—

Haiphong—Per Amigo, 13th May, 8 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Labang, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Sourabaya—Per Tjilatjap, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Haiphong and Haiphong—Per Sungking, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Bensary, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Futurioria—Per Delta, 13th May, 10 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Wingsang, 13th May, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sai Tai, 13th May, 1.15 p.m.
Swatow and Shanghai—Per Choyang, 13th May, 5 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Kwong-ang, 13th May, 5 p.m.
Iloilo, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Triumph, 13th May, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, SIBIRIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chennu, 13th May, 6 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haiman, 13th May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru, 14th May, 9 a.m.
Sandaikan—Per Mausang, 15th May, 11 a.m.
Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Tacoma-maru, 15th May, 6 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Hailan, 16th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and M. J.—Per A. Apear, 16th May, 11 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 16th May, 3 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haiman, 17th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Imchow, 18th May, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Hailan, 19th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of Japan, 20th May, 5 p.m.
Europe, &c., India via Futurioria—Per Australia, 23rd May, 11 a.m.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Lannecoon, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 27th May, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Futurioria—Per Bulow, 31st May, 11 a.m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 12th, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Hakodate	6 a.	29.90	—	—	0	—	—
Tokio	"	29.97	—	—	0	—	—
Nagasaki	"	29.97	—	—	1	—	—
Chofoo	"	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whampoa	6 a.	29.98	62.100	—	4	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
K'iang	9 a.	29.88	70.95	—	2	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.89	68.100	—	4	—	—
Guizhou	"	29.89	78.95	—	1	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	—	75.81	—	0	—	—
Swatow	"	29.88	74.86	—	1	—	—
Canton	9 a.	29.90	78.91	—	1	—	—
H'kong	10 a.	29.93	75.97	—	0	—	—
Gap Rock	"	29.89	—	—	2	—	—
Macao	"	29.95	74	—	2	—	—
C. St. J.	8 a.	29.91	77	—	1	—	—
Manila	10 a.	29.88	84.71	—	1	—	—
Iloilo	9 a.	29.88	84	—	1	—	—
Cebu	"	29.86	83	—	1	—	—
Lobuan	"	29.89	87	—	—	—	—

May 10 at May 10 at

10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer.....29.92 29.81

Temperature.... 74 75

Humidity..... 94 98

Rainfall 0.04 —

HOTEL VISITORS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Aurely, J. Nannings, P. W. Baudouin, Dr. L. Baucoham, E. W. Offer, K. Bruhl, E. Petersen, A. Crew, Mr. & Mrs. Pyohren, Ph. Ragage, Dr. Eudlich, Dr. R. Ramirez, Mr. & Poin, Consul and Mrs. J. V. Mrs. H. C. Stewart, Capt. Haekocher, H. R. & Mrs. A. H. Stoneman, H. F. Taylor, R. Hood, T. Watermeyer, H. Kelly, Mr. Whittaker, J. H. Key, Dr. F. and family Mason, Capt. and Witter, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. W. Wingard, M. Mooney, R. J. Zingman, V. O. Nicholas, O. E. Zingman, V. O.

CRAIGLEBURN.

Adams, Mr. and Grant—Smith, Mrs. F. H. J. Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. & King, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, Mrs. W. Chinchin, S. J. Ritchie, Mr. & Denison, A. Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. and Sisley, Lieut. & Mrs. W. H. Mrs. Grant-Smith, E. Sutton, Mr. and Hancock, Lieut. Mrs. F. & Mrs. R. L. Wilson, G. L. Wood, E. M.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Allison, J. L. Morris, Mrs. K. Anderson, J. W. do Murray, A. Bascom, Miss J. Murray, W. R. Beal, J. P. Norris, D. W. Brand, L. O'Connor, Mrs. Brown, J. L. Palmer, H. G. Bredvad, A. E. A. Clark, J. S. Paulisch, Mr. & Mrs. O. Coolems, Karl Pommereh, M. Cra'g, J. de la Daine, F. Pond, E. H. Dale, R. Ricussel, Mr. Doctor, M. J. Ramsay, T. G. Drake, A. London, L. Dupont, V. H. M. Engstorf, Ph. Salvati, Miss Falanto Saussine, Mine Gourgey, M. Schnoor, Dr. Greving, S. F. N. Sin Ohuk Sang, Hadley, D. J. Smith, J. Henry, D. E. Sprinklo, W. Holman, G. Stephens, Mrs. Jamies, G. M. Stevens, E. Joseph, J. Tanyoco, G. Jourdan, Mlle. Taylor, Mrs. W. Kuhn, D. H. Turner, J. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Uley, A. P. Kraunling, Mr. & Voigt, M. Mrs. J. Walker, F. W. Lotze, E. Whinery, R. H. Mansfield, R. D. Williams, W. A. Marie, Mrs. L. Wright, T. E. Wright, Mrs. T. McGuire, J. M. Mody, N.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adam, H. Marriott, Dr. O. Apear, Mrs. E. McDaniel, Mrs. M. A. & amah C. L. Audrow, J. L. McGrath, Mr. Aurroll, S. & Mrs. R. A. Barber, Mr. and McIntyre, Col. Mrs. R. Bird, F. P. Melbye, E. H. Bissell, Mr. and Morecki, J. Mrs. H. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Boddington, H. Berkley Mitchellmore, E. K. A. V. Bolik, F. W. V. Brown, S. M. Moulder, Mr. & Bulan, G. Mrs. A. B. Burr, Mr. & Mrs. Munce, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Carr, L. R. North, W. Cattall, A. S. Nyo, P. H. Chandler, M. H. D'Oettingel, V. Chilver, P. T. Ogden, J. C. Clark, D. E. Pickett, J. B. Clarke, W. E. Pinkham, L. E. Clements, A. J. Porter, A. Cohen, Mr. and Potts, P. O. Mrs. E. Pritchard, W. Condon, H. L. T. Dulgleish, Mrs. Ray, E. H. Davidson, N. K. Richardson, Dooley, H. A. Mr. & Mrs. F. Drew, W. C. S. Eumes, E. J. W. Richmond, G. Edgar, W. A. F. Ehrenfels, Mr. & Rippel, J. D. Mrs. H. C. Ritsen, O. P. Eldridge, T. J. Robinson, Capt. Fielden, E. J. Rushton, H. F. Fisher, H. G. Safie, E. Forrester, J. Schappeler, A. Friedman, M. A. Sorews, Mr. and Fuller, Denman Mrs. & child Gibson, Miss E. Smith, J. W. M. Solomon, H. H. Spalding, Dr. Gilloon, J. B. and Mrs. A. Goulbourne, V. and Mrs. A. Hall, Capt. T. D. P. Spittles, J. Hamilton, J. C. Square, Miss W. Hancock, Capt. Stainer, Lt. and Harnett, B. A. Mrs. C. E. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Stok, J. E. Van der Mrs. E. A. Stones, Mr. and Innes, R. Mrs. C. L. Joseph, R. M. Taylor, Mrs. Kadoorie, Mr. & Henry Taylor, J. W. Mrs. E. S. Taylor, J. W. Kraft, Mr. and Tatt, Capt. W. Mrs. W. D. Villeneuve, Mr. Klimanek, P. H. and Mrs. P. Lampman, H. F. de A. Walton, H. W. Layte, F. Wanzor, Miss Lloyd, G. T. L. V. Landy, G. H. Wehrs, G. Lynch, J. J. Wilcox, Miss Lyon, Mr. and Wood, L. M. Mancini, C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. G. Markham, B. Zudell, L.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 12th May, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$897 1/2	2 1/2% at 1/10 \$24 6 1/2% for half year ended 31-12-10	3 p.c.
National Banks 54	\$80 1/2	in liquidation	
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Cantons \$50	\$180	\$15 for 1909	3 1/2 p.c.
North China 54	\$167 1/2	Interim of 10/- for 1910	5 p.c.
Union 100	\$815 1/2	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtze 504	\$190 1/2	\$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE.			
China Fire 20	\$118	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire 50	\$82 1/2	\$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila 25	\$1 1/2	\$4 p.c. for 1906	
Douglas Steamships 50	\$10	\$3 p.c. for year ending 30-6-08	
Steamboats 15	\$29 1/2	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10	8 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China (Preferred) 54	\$65 1/2	Div. equal on preferred shares only for 1910	
"Shell" Transports 14	\$11 1/2	Fin. of 2.0 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.0 for 1909 & Interim 1s. on account for 1910	5 p.c.
"Star Ferry" 8	\$10	Div. 7 p.c. for year ending 30-4-10	3 p.c.
	\$5	Div. 5 p.c. for year ending 30-4-10	1 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars 100	\$90 1/2	\$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars 100	\$20	\$3 for 1897	
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering 14	\$11 1/2	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No. 10)	9 p.c.
Headwaters P. 10	\$10	1st year	
Manila 14	\$2-30	1st year	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'DS.			
Keewick 25	\$5	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31-12-00	
Kowloon Wharfs 50	\$50 1/2	\$10 p.c. for year ending 31-12-10	14 p.c.
H. K. & Whampoa Docks 50	\$55	\$4 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	
Shanghai Docks T. 100	\$102	Final of \$1.35 making \$1.60 in all for year 30-4-10	3 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs T. 100	\$100	Int. of 1/2 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo French Lands T. 100	\$100 1/2	\$1.60 for 29	6 1/2 p.c.
General Stores 15	\$11	\$1 p.c. for 1900	3 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels 50	\$115	\$1 on old shares, \$1.60 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6 p.c.
	\$75		
Hongkong Lands 100	\$98 1/2	\$2 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Leopold's Estates 10	\$6 1/2	15 cents for 1910	7 p.c.
Leopold Lands 30	\$23 1/2	\$2 1/2 for 1910	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 30	\$100	14.6 for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Points 50	\$47	Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	1 1/2 p.c.
Metropole Hotel 10	\$11	None	
COTTON MILLS.			
Hongkong Cottons T. 50	\$10	\$1.4 for year ending 31-10-10	12 p.c.
	\$5	\$1.7 for year ending 20-12-10	
	\$5	50 cents 31-7-08	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Anglo-Borneo 112	\$9 1/2	5 p.c. for 1910	6 p.c.
Electric and Powers 10	\$1.10 1/2		
Do. (Spec. shares) 1	\$1		
London Providents 10	\$7	30 cents for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
Y Farms 36	\$20 1/2	\$1.20 for year ending 31-7-10	6 p.c.
Manila Islands 10	\$4 1/2	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
Hongkong Electric 10	\$21 1/2	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice 25	\$185	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes 10	\$16 1/2	\$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Yokohama 10	\$10	Fin. div. of \$1.15 making in all \$1.65 for 1910 and a bonus of \$1.2	4 p.c.
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	82 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	6 p.c.
Do. (new) 1	\$1.10 1/2		6 p.c.
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	\$1.40 for 1910	15 p.c.
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
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Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
Yokohama 10	\$10	None	
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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FRIDAY, MAY 12 1911.

五拜禮

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 8, 10.10 p.m.
The result of the Barnstable by-election is a triumph for the Unionist candidate, although he has not been returned.

His Liberal opponent's majority has been reduced by half.

Bombay, May 9, 7.5 a.m.

Lord Lansdowne has presented the Bill for the Reform of the House of Lords.

He proposes a new chamber composed:

Firstly, of 100 Peers elected by Compeers from Peers who have been, and are, holders and ex-holders of any high office, army officers, ex-Commissioners, Lord mayors and provosts.

Secondly, 120 persons elected by the Electoral Colleges composed of Commissioners according to the territorial distribution to be established by Commissioners.

Thirdly, 100 persons appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of Ministers.

Lord Morley declared that the proposals submitted were inadequate and illusory. The Government could give no approval to any of them.

Shanghai, May 9th.

A compromise will be arrived at between the Japanese and Chinese Governments as to the coal mine question at Fu-Chun which has for some time remained in suspense. A happy conclusion is expected shortly.

Shanghai, May 9.

Another violence by the Chinese policemen against the Japanese soldiers, policemen and railway servants took place at Chang-Chun the other day. It was of the same character as that which took place at Mukden. A recurrence of such troubles, continues the telegram, will naturally lead to undesirable issues. The Chinese Government has judiciously apologized for what her subjects have done, in compliance with Japanese request. The matter has thus been brought to a speedy settlement.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.

Barry and Fogwell, the New Zealand rower, have arranged to meet on September 1st.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.

In the match between M.C.C. and Yorkshire, Tarrant, for the M.C.C. team, reached the century.

Surrey beat Cambridge University by an innings and 183 runs.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.

The three following obsolete warships have been sold:—H.M.S. Trafalgar, £29,500; Pique, £11,500; Tribune, £10,500.

Manila, May 10, 1.5 p.m.

The English community in Manila are planning a programme of celebrations in connection with the Coronation.

The "Cablenews American" suggests that the Americans should assist in making the affair a huge success.

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.

A terrible occurrence is reported from Edinburgh, when eight persons were killed, including the entertainer, Lafayette.

A mad lion barred the exit, and confusion reigned.

Terrible scenes were witnessed when the people rushed in alarm.

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.

The result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes to-day is as follows:—

1 Sunstar.

2 Beaupairo.

3 Persephone.

[The distance is 1.14 miles.]

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.

A terrible fire has broken out in one of the coal pits in Whitehaven.

Forty persons were rescued.

Up to the time of wiring the number of casualties were not reported.

Tokio, May 11.

A big conflagration broke out here on Tuesday, when a wide area, including 2,000 buildings, were reduced to ashes.

The fire continued to burn furiously until the next morning.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, May 6, 6.50 a.m.

In the House of Commons, after a listless debate, the Ministers not participating in the discussion, and the attendance small, there was passed for second reading by 255 votes to 88, Comps Bill granting parliamentary franchise to women householders.

The Bill, however, has no chance of passing this session, the Government being unable to give time.

London, May 5.

A Constantinople telegram states that M. Djavid, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, and other Ministers, also representing the advanced section of Young Turks, are expected to resign as the result of dissensions in the party, which resulted in a victory of the Conservatives.

London, May 5.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has stated in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government has applied to the Government of Persia for the option to construct a railway in South-West Persia with British capital. He could not now make a statement as to the terms of the application or the nature of the reply.

London, May 8, 7 p.m.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that General Vernander, Inspector General of Engineers, has started on a tour of inspection in Siberia and the Far East.

He will join the Russian Minister for War at Vladivostok, where important conferences will be held.

London, May 8, 7 p.m.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Turkish Commander in Chief in the Yemen has reported that the rebels have evacuated all their positions.

The regular troops have now occupied the various places held or surrounded by the insurgents. The entire vilayet has resumed its former peaceful aspect and there is no further trace of the rebels.

London, May 8 7 p.m.

News from El Paso is to the effect that the insurgent leader Madero has broken off the armistice with President Diaz.

London, May 7.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a telegram has been received from Harbin to the effect that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order making the introduction obligatory of gymnastic instruction, military drill and shooting practice in all secondary and elementary schools.

London, May 7.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of Communications has submitted a Bill for constructing at the expense of the Crown a South Siberian main line connecting with the Trans-Siberian and Tashkent Railways.

Shanghai, May 9th, 12.10 p.m.

Owing to the scarcity of rice, riots occurred at Hangchow on Saturday. The mob attacked the rice shops.

Some of the rioters were arrested, but were rescued. The Yamen was pillaged, and officials' houses destroyed.

Soldiers were called out to quell the disturbance.

Peking, May 8.

The trouble in Hang Chow, as reported yesterday, was caused by the officials in driving the people to the extreme. The result was that the Court of Tribunal, the Police Bureau and the rice depots were destroyed.

Bombay, May 8th.

The trade returns for April show a decrease in imports amounting to £7,705,244 mainly in grain, flour and cotton wool.

There was an increase in exports amounting to £400,241.

Bombay, May 8.

President Diaz has issued a manifesto declaring his intention to resign the Presidency as soon as peace is restored.

Bombay, May 9, 2.5 p.m.
Lord Lansdowne's Bill limits the power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers to the number of five annually.

London, May 9th.

Notwithstanding that an armistice had been re-arranged the Mexican rebels attacked Juarez yesterday. Fierce fighting ensued, and it is reported that four were killed and nine wounded on the American side of the frontier.

Bombay, May 10th, 7.5 a.m.

Mr. Louis Harcourt replying to Mr. Yates in the House of Commons stated that the military contributions from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong do not cover the cost of the garrisons.

Bombay, May 10th, 7.5 a.m.

The King arrived at Newmarket by motor car looking happy and well. The scene on the course was brilliant.

Bombay, May 10, 7.5 a.m.

The French President, M. Fallieres has arrived at Brussels and was accorded a splendid reception.

Bombay, May 11, 7.25 a.m.

A report from El Paso states that the rebels have captured Juarez.

Juarez was named after Benito Pablo Juarez, at one time president of Mexico. Senor Juarez was born of Indian parentage in the state of Oaxaca. Forced in 1853 to leave Mexico during Santa Anna's ascendancy, he returned in 1855, became minister, etc., and was finally elected president in 1858. He retained the presidency until his death in 1872.

London, May 10th.

A message from Calcutta states that the big opium dealers declare that they do not anticipate much or any immediate effect on the market by the recent agreement signed at Peking, except the strengthening of prices.

The consolidated import tax will produce little effect, as Chinese dealers have accumulated stocks equivalent to about three months supply.

London, May 10th.

The Rev. Trollope, vicar of St. Albans, Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop of Korea.

London, May 10th.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent, contracts will shortly be signed by an Anglo-French Company for the reconstruction of the Russian fleet at Nicolaieff.

Bombay, May 11, 7.25 a.m.

The French Minister for War in Paris explained that the Moroccan expedition must take every kind of supply for itself and ampletostores for when relieved.

The collection of these stores explains the cause of the delays.

Large reinforcements continue to leave France for Morocco.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

After long and fruitless efforts to effect a compromise by the Reichstag Committee, the Alsace Lorraine Bill, introduced on the 18th of December last, has been rejected by 13 votes to 12.

The Bill now goes back to the Reichstag, where efforts to reach a compromise will be resumed.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Donohoe, the war correspondent, in a despatch from Rome, asserts that Roccoiti and Garibaldi have already enlisted an army of ten thousand international volunteers to fight in Albania against the Turks.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

A telegram from El Paso states that the Federal General Navarro and his staff at Juarez surrendered to the rebels.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst's report on Egypt has been issued.

It says with opportunities for self-government, the Legislative Council and General Assembly become more instruments for a nationalist agitation.

The Government will not be hurried into going faster and further in the direction of self-government than is considered to be in the best interests of the whole of the Egyptian people.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that in all probability the International Opium Conference will not be held this year.

Shanghai, May 12.

The various institutions for the coasting trade in Kwangtung province have been withdrawn.

Shanghai, May 12.

The Commander of the American Squadron, Admiral Hubbard, who is staying at Yokohama, paid a visit to the Naval Minister yesterday. The new commander, Admiral Murdock, is expected to arrive at Yokohama tomorrow. A reception will be held by the Japanese naval authorities jointly with the leading personages both in the Capital and in the port. Every preparation is going on busily for the occasion.

Peking, May 11.

The Throne has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to submit their opinion regarding the liberation of all political prisoners.

Peking, May 11.

The great fire at Kulun lasted for two days. The yamens, the banks, the treasury, the Provincial Assembly, and all the official buildings, together with the houses of the people were burned to the ground.

The whole city was practically destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and communication with Peking was established at Cheung Chun, some distance from Kulun.

Peking, May 11.

The Grand Councilors have instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from criticizing the action of the government in the settlement of diplomatic questions, and from agitating against the issue of foreign loans.

Peking, May 11.

Prince Tao has dispatched General Keung Kwai Pai to the frontier of Mongolia, with his troops, for the protection of the place.

Peking, May 11.

H. E. Leung Tun Yen is alleged to have received private instructions some time ago from the Throne to open negotiations with a certain country about consenting to an alliance with China.

It is reported that H. E. Leung has brought this to a successful ending, and is now rewarded with the Presidency of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, May 11.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to place a duty of Tls. 230 on native opium, as against Tls. 350 on foreign opium.

Peking, May 6th.

The Board of Finance has submitted the new one dollar design for the approval of the Throne.

Peking, May 5th.

The Empress Dowager of China has decided not to take up her residence in the Summer Palace this summer owing to the recent outbreak in Canton.

Peking, May 5th.

The formation of the new cabinet has been submitted to the Prince Regent for consideration. The Prince has decided to appoint Prince Ching as president and Prince Lun and H. E. Chu as vice-presidents.

Peking, May 5.

Prince Tsai Tsan and Prince Tso have requested the Throne to encourage the formation of corps, to be maintained out of commercial funds, for the protection of the country.

Peking, May 5th.

The Board of Communications proposes to give the profits from the Peking-Hankow Railway as security for the loan from Japan. The Japanese Government does not think it is sufficient and is accordingly asking for the military contributions of Kiangsu and Chekiang in addition.

Peking, May 5.

The Anti-Opium Commissioner, Prince Kung, has been very strict with the officials suffering from the opium habit. All the officials of the various boards are greatly alarmed.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

The "Telegraph" correspondent at Shanghai informs us of the shocking death of M. Vallon, the French aviator, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

The "Echo de Chine" had succeeded in raising a fund of one thousand dollars to be given to M. Vallon for another flight over Shanghai. The conditions were that M. Vallon should fly from Kiangwan reecourse, circle over Shanghai and land on the Shanghai reecourse.

This the aviator endeavoured to do. He commenced his descent at a height of one thousand feet and had dropped to four hundred feet from the earth when, turning too quickly, his machine turned turtle and he fell with a sickening crash to the earth. Mme. Vallon was watching the progress of the flight from the Cricket pavilion.

Death was instantaneous. An examination of the body showed deceased's neck and left arm to be broken, and his legs were badly damaged.

M. Vallon is another victim to the already big list of those, who, in the interests of science, are trying to solve the problem of the mastery of the air.

Wong Hing, the leader of the Canton revolutionaries, is now on his way to Annam. He has escaped from Canton severely wounded (three fingers of his right hand are shot away), and is going south to reorganise his forces.

Large sums of money have been sent to Hongkong by sympathisers of the revolution, mainly from Singapore, and we learn from one source that Wong Hing expects that he will receive similar assistance in Annam.

London, May 5, 0.15 p.m.

The West Bromwich bye-election has resulted in a Unionist majority of two.

London, May 5, 0.15 p.m.

Surrey to-day beat Warwick by an innings and 46 runs.

GRAY AND INMAN.

London, May 5, 0.15 p.m.

Gray, the young Australian champion billiard player, will meet Inman on June 5.

Shanghai, May 5th, 7.45 p.m.
Roy Kenny is here to meet Strong, from the Astrea, on the 13th inst.

His opponent is a fine boxer and heavyweight, and is a much bigger man than Kenny.

Bombay, May 5, 1.55 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has been read a first time.

Approval of its general principles is cordial and universal.

Peking, May 7.

The four nations interested in the big loan have established an office in Peking for the management of the affair.

Peking, May 7.

The fishermen at Ningpo have struck work, and created a disturbance.

Peking, May 7.

The Empress Dowager has instructed the Grand Councilors to keep her informed of any future rising which might break out in China.

Peking, May 7.

The Grand Councilors have requested the Throne to confer the First Class Order of the Double Dragon on all the managers of the foreign banks interested in the loan, for the trouble they have taken in bringing about the successful issue of the loan.

Peking, May 7.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to engage Dutch experts as foreign financial advisers to China.

Peking, May 8.

The "Red Lantern" brigands have created a disturbance in Shantung. A number of them have been killed.

Peking, May 7.

Admiral Sir Siah has been instructed to return to Peking to reorganize the whole of the Chinese fleet.

Peking, May 7.
Vicerey Li of Yun-nan, has telegraphically requested the early settlement of the Pien-ma dispute. The Grand Councilors have not yet sent a reply.

Peking, May 7.

Owing to the agitation of the public against the issue of foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance and the President of the Board of Communications, have requested the Throne to issue an Imperial decree supporting the issuing of foreign loans in order to pacify the minds of the people. An Imperial decree was issued to that effect on the 5th inst.

Peking, May 7.

The President of the Board of Communications has requested the President of the Board of Interior to prohibit the native Press from commenting on the issue of foreign loans, and from publishing articles against the issue of the loans. The President of the Board of Interior has not complied with the request on the ground that the action is contrary to the Press laws.

Peking, May 7.

The rice dealers in Hangchow have sent up the price of rice and the poor people are on the verge of starvation. The other day a gang of these malcontents numbering several thousand went to demolish forty depots of rice dealers.

Peking, May 8.

Owing to the recent outbreak in Canton, the Army Advisory Council has decided not to abolish the gendarmes for the present.

Peking, May 8.

The brother of the newly appointed Vicerey of the Three Eastern Provinces does not wish to succeed his brother as Vicerey of Sze-chwan. He has accordingly asked the Prince Regent to cancel his appointment.

Peking, May 8.

The President of the Army Board has memorialized the Throne to withdraw the power over the military affairs from the New Cabinet, as he is of opinion that obstacles might be placed in the way in case of operations.

The Prince Regent has complied with the President's request.

Peking, May 8.

A certain Chinese consulate in Japan has been destroyed by the Japanese. It is reported that the Japanese are willing to pay compensation.

Peking, May 8.

The President of the Army Board has telegraphically instructed the Commanders of the recruits of the various provinces not to come to Peking to consider the reorganization of the army for the present owing to the recent outbreak in Canton.

Peking, May 9.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Prince Ching as President of the New Cabinet, and H. E. Leung Tun Yen as President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, May 9.

A rumour has been current in Kansu that the Russian soldiers have reached Turkestan. The Vicerey of Kansu has stationed troops on the frontier for emergency.

Peking, May 9.

An extraordinary meeting of this government in Council was held yesterday to consider the best measures for reorganization in Canton after the tumult. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. All the old style Braves and the local garrison to be reformed.

2. The formation of recruits into divisions to be postponed for the present.

3. All students going to complete their education abroad to be provided with surety from well established shops.

Shanghai, May 9, 1 p.m.

A certain country has secretly smuggled a large quantity of copper coins into China by gunboats. The Governor of Sze-chow has instructed the Shanghai Tao-tai to make an inquiry.

Peking, May 9.
The recruits in Hunan arranged secretly to discard their queues at a given time. Their scheme was discovered by the authorities and they were ordered to give up their arms and ammunition.

Peking, May 9.

Prince Chun, the special envoy to represent the Emperor at the coronation of King George V, will leave for England on the 11th inst.

Peking, May 9.

The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili proposed to raise a loan of \$3,000,000 for the development of Ili. The President of the Board of Finance only allowed him \$200,000. The General was greatly displeased and has threatened to resign.

Peking, May 9.

The Prince Regent, in looking over the Budget, found a great deficit in the revenue. He has accordingly instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to curtail their expenditure and to do away with all superfluous officials.

Peking, May 11.

It is reported that Prince Tao has received a letter full of advice from the Crown Prince of Germany. The letter dealt with the present critical situation of China, and stated the only hope of saving the country from ruin was by setting at liberty all the political prisoners and by giving them high positions.

The Crown Prince also stated in the letter that by this way the partition of China could be saved. Prince Tao has had a conference about this matter and Prince Tsun, Prince Su and the President of the Army Board are strongly in favour of the scheme. They have decided to send a joint memorial to the Throne accordingly.

DAMAGES \$20,000,000.

Peking, May 11.
The capital of Kulun has been entirely destroyed by fire. The damages have been estimated at about \$20,000,000.

Peking, May 10.

An Imperial decree has been issued instructing the Board of Finance and the Board of Communications that in future all the main lines of the railways in China will be under the direct control of the Government, while the branch lines will be run by the merchants.

Peking, May 10.
H. E. Sir Leung Shing, the Chinese Minister to Berlin, has telegraphed to Peking saying that he will return to China by way of America within the next two months.

Peking, May 10.
The shareholders of the Communication Bank are having friction with the President of the Board of Communications over the declaration of the dividend by the bank.

Peking, May 10.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Governor of Turkestan to station soldiers at all the important posts along the frontier, but on no account should they open up hostilities, which will eventually lead China to war.

Peking, May 11.

Although the tumult has been subdued in Canton, the Grand Councilors are of opinion that

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

PROTECTION FROM OURSELVES.

(10th May.)

The accident-fund scheme introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, referred to yesterday in our telegrams, is one that ethically will appeal to all shades of political opinion. It is, in fact, an excellent method of making us moral by legislation and giving us the various comforts that morality brings in its train. We can imagine the horny-handed son of toil in England solacing his thirsty soul with the thought that the two pints of beer a week, which his forfeited fourpence under the act represents, will return to him a hundred fold in the days when he is no longer "in work" earning the wherewithal for the necessary pot of "four half." But with the meagre information at our disposal as to the proposed workings of this State accident fund we are not able to see how it is to be worked. An Englishman's home, we are told, is his castle; and we are quite sure that an Englishman's salary, income, or wage is his to do with as he will. We fear greatly that Mr. Lloyd George, like many previous righters of the world's wrongs, insists on ignoring the human factor. We cannot say that we have any deep or abiding knowledge of the English working class in its native haunts; but we are quite convinced that this extremely Utopian measure will leave it cold, if not indignant. We can, indeed, picture in our mind's eye a burly navvy being deprived of his weekly four pence by the charitable Remittance of Mr. Lloyd George, and we can almost hear the wails of his badly paid and badly supported wife when she has to give up three pence out of the inadequate "house money." Then we are quite sure we would make remarks about Mr. Lloyd George, most harmful to that generous gentleman's charitable aspirations, while his wife would hear more often than before the cry of her hungry children.

Mr. Lloyd George's invalidity, sickness, and unemployment insurance scheme is, in fact, only one more example of the high falutin' impracticability of socialist legislation. To the heavily paid politician living luxuriantly in Downing street the miserable sum of fourpence a week is almost small for him to consider; but for the poor has a purse, a sing power that gives them as satisfactory a dinner as Mr. Lloyd George would obtain at the Ritz for a couple of guineas, and we dare to say that the socialist himself will be one of the first to oppose this "compelling" of the poor to provide for themselves accident insurance and old age pensions.

THE VETO BILL.

If Simon de Montfort could walk into Westminster Hall to-day he would weep tears of blood over the manner in which the constitution, primarily set up by him,

is being tinkered by the present agglomeration of various shades of political thought composing the majority in the House of Commons. Another great breach has been made in this wonderful structure by the passing of the second clause in the Veto Bill. True, it may be, that it has been passed by an automatic majority, true that discussion has been gagged; yet the fact remains that a body of supposedly sober-minded wisemen have taken the first step towards the spoliation of British Parliamentary usage.

The first clause of the Bill was the direct outcome of the rejection of the 1909 Budget by the Upper House. It was natural that the enthusiastic body of social reformers, dominating the Cabinet, should resent this "wilful and perverse obstruction" of the furtherance of their pet schemes at the expense of certain sections of the tax-paying community. But the principle of the clause was the audacious one that the Lower House should hold the purse strings and have absolute control of the finances of the nation and that the House of Lords should be placed in such a position that if it agreed with the proposals of the Commons, well and good; but if they did not, it really did not matter. The Lords by Clause I are confined to acquiescence as far as finance is concerned. This, alone, is bad enough, but clause two is worse. It is a direct negation of all doctrine previously accepted by the political economist and is a contradiction of the precedent of centuries. The clause in question provides that after a bill, passed by the Commons, has been before the Lords for three separate sessions, whether they consent or not the measure may become an Act of Parliament on receipt of the King's sanction. In other words, conditional upon the duration of the Government introducing it, any bill passed by the Commons must automatically become law after a minimum period of three years has elapsed. Supposing the Lords assent to the Veto Bill, an anomalous position is at once created. A Government that lasts for five years will see all its measures passed in the first two years, become law solely by virtue of a majority in the Lower House, got together, possibly, by wild cat electioneering methods. A party, put in power by the Non-conformist conscience, could disestablish the Churches of England and Wales by the mere passage of time. A few speeches, a clever use of the closure, and a superabundance of audacity could carry any bill into being under such a system. Debate would be at a discount, criticism a thing of the past, and the business of the country would be transacted with machine-like precision, to the accompaniment of the party whip. While no one wishes to see the power of the Commons subservient to that of the Lords, yet everyone must doubt the advisability of placing so much power in such a body as the House of Commons. Roughly speaking, it is an irresponsible body. The majority of its members are merely bound by election promises of the pie-crust order, and the very fact that the party whip has so much power is an indication that duty to party first, and country-second is of paramount importance. There is another standpoint from which the Veto Bill may be considered. Supposing the Bill became law, it is admitted that the House of Lords becomes powerless—a mere figurehead. If that be so any future attempt to reform the Upper Chamber must be abortive if the Bill continues in force, for then the nation would have a reformed House, carefully rendered useless by previous legislation. This must have been seen by the framers of the Bill, and the indictment must follow that the measure is merely of a temporary nature, brought into being to secure the passing of proposals which have time and time again received the country's vigorous disapproval. It amounts to an attempt to subvert the national constitution to the ends of one small party, which by the swing of the pendulum has been placed in a dictatorial position. The Liberals are in a secondary position, the Irish party are "dictators," and to fulfil their boasts, constitution, precedent and the nation's wishes have to be swept aside like dust on a windy day.

PROPOSED CURRENCY REFORM IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

(8th May.)

At the present time, and in view of the International Loan of £50,000,000 which has recently been concluded with the Chinese Government, the larger portion of which is to be used for the reform of the Chinese currency, it will no doubt be of interest to many to read something concerning the present currency system (or want of system) prevailing in China, and how the system may be reformed, and brought into a modern monetary condition, having an unit of standard, which would be legal tender throughout the Empire. The monetary conditions, at present prevailing in China are so chaotic as to be almost beyond description. The real currency of the country consists of Cash made of brass or a mixture of metal, roughly cast pieces, usually having a hole in the centre, so that they can be strung together for convenience in handling large quantities. These pieces in the various provinces have an ever varying market value in relation to the several silver dollars that are current, amongst which we have the Mexican dollar, the Japanese silver yen, the British dollar, &c., all containing about 9-10ths of pure silver, and much about the same weight, namely 110 grains, Troy. As the demand for Cash (currency) increases or diminishes in the trade centres, so the market determines the number of Cash that shall go in exchange for a Mexican dollar or Japanese yen, &c.; at times the number of Cash to be given in exchange for a silver dollar has varied from 1,000 to 1,200

or more, but as there are many different kinds and weights of Cash, in the many provinces of China; so the number to be given in exchange for a silver piece varies. There is no standard coin in China, the silver dollars above named being merely trade dollars, not minted in the Empire of China, but imported by the foreign Banks, from time to time as may suit, and when conditions prevailing in the exchange markets of the Far East are favourable to the import of silver, which conditions are largely governed by the course of trade between China and the western countries. Such then is the present status of the monetary method of the Chinese people, but there is another important factor which must not be lost sight of in dealing with the question. It is what we might term an attempt to form a money standard by means of a weight measure, or Tael weight of silver. This Tael weight in the Canton and southern provinces is equivalent to about 580 grains Troy, and is largely adopted as a medium of account amongst the Chinese merchants, but unfortunately there are many different Tael weights in the various cities in north and south China, so that the Canton Tael, Kuping Tael, Haikwan Customs Tael, &c., only add to the currency chaos, and still further complicate matters. There has been in recent years a large quantity of copper coinage minted in China which is used by the people in their everyday business in conjunction with, or interchangeable with the cash alluded to above. Silver coins of 20 cents (1-5 of one Tael) and 10 cents have also been minted, but as already said no standard silver coin prevails, without which there can be no stability in the local exchanges in Canton or any other city of China. It is interesting to note the quotations contained in the daily papers Chinese subsidiary coinage 7 per cent. discount, which in reality means "Wanted a standard." If a standard dollar coin were decided on by the Chinese Government, based on the Canton Tael weight, that coin would be about the weight and fineness of the former standard silver coin of Japan—the Japanese yen grains 416 Troy, 9-10ths fine and it is not improbable that a standard coin of this weight and fineness may be decided by the Chinese Government, as the monetary standard unit.

717 x 580 grains.
1,000 415.80

In any case a standard coin based on the weight of the Canton

currency Tael would be in accord with the Mexican dollar, which has been current in China for a number of years. For very many years the Chinese have been in the habit of making payments for large sums in what is known as sycee. This sycee silver is in the form of shoes. A certain fineness of silver is prepared and then cast into rough ingots, which in making payments are taken by weight. This of course further adds to the confused state of the currency. The bars of silver imported into China from America are melted and used in the manufacture of this sycee. There is little doubt that vast quantities of silver sycee exist in China; perhaps ample spread over the country to meet the mintage of a new silver currency, and the belief in some quarters that China might have to make large purchases of silver to meet the currency reform, may prove to be erroneous. China has been for many years manufacturing this sycee silver, and practically it forms the bullion reserve held by the Native Banks against promissory notes, &c., and is the only tangible medium of value that the country may call its own as regards silver currency; of course it is understood that the Mexican dollar is current in China, but it is nevertheless an imported coin and may be chopped and defaced to any extent when it finds its way into the scale as so much Tael weight of silver, or is relegated to the melting pot in the manufacture of sycee. The same applies to the Japanese yen, British dollar, &c., a large number of which are used in the manufacture of sycee. In looking back over a number of years it seems a pity that advantage was not taken to make the British dollar the standard coin of Hongkong, at the same time declaring the British silver and copper subsidiary coinage the only legal tender in the Colony. The Canton Tael weight of 717 equal to 1,000 dollars is a relic of the old days in South China, and should have been abolished long ago as far as this Colony is concerned. Hongkong would have done well in the past to have fixed on a standard coin as the monetary unit, and to have declared all chopped Mexican dollars, Japanese yen, &c., not legal tender. If this had been done much of the present day currency trouble would have been avoided; it is now rather late in the day for Hongkong to make a move seeing that China is about to reform, or rather inaugurate, a currency system of her own. Should this idea of our Chinese friends be carried out successfully, then we must in all fairness admit the new currency here seeing that we have long ago put aside all ideas of reform ourselves, and have for years past been content to remain supporters of about the most corrupt currency system that has existed in any country, since time immemorial.

In the old Roman days the prerogative of coinage was vested in the state and coins bearing the Emperor's obverse were regarded as next to sacred and their defacement meant severe punishment to any citizen who was convicted of such an offence against the Crown. Nowadays we open the mints of British India to free coinage and the operations of the speculator in silver; happily that has now been rectified, and the currency system of India today ranks with, and is as sound as any in Europe.

It would not be a difficult matter, if honestly carried out, to put China on a sound and satisfactory monetary system, because, as above stated, there is no standard coin, either silver or gold, in existence at the present time, and therefore no unit to be displaced, or demonetised, to use the technical expression. Sycee silver first of all would have to be deprived of its power as legal tender, and forbidden as such by law. It would be necessary to have a Government "Bank of China" with the head office at Peking, and branches at all the important cities of China, working in conjunction with an Imperial mint established only in the metropolis, where all standard currency would be minted of true weight and fineness, and bearing the effigy of the Emperor, in the same manner as our coins bear the effigy of the King. Assuming the standard coin to be a silver dollar of full weight and fineness, truly

minted and reliable in every way, and that a given quantity were issued, it would then be practicable for the Government Bank to issue notes of various denominations the circulation of which would be supported and guaranteed by a bullion reserve of such dollars. The Government of China having, we will say, accomplished so much, attention could then be turned to the copper and subsidiary silver currency. This token coinage could be adjusted in whatever way would best suit the requirements of the people, and the provincial Viceroys or Governors of the different provinces could be consulted regarding the matter, but not permitted, as at present, to coin whatever they might think fit—that power should only be vested in the Imperial Government Mint. The indiscriminate minting of all kinds of subsidiary coinage by provincial authorities has worked incalculable harm in the past, and we have at the present time a striking example of this in the adjoining province of Kwantung.

There are two conditions in regard to the reform of the currency in China which are absolutely essential—and without which nothing we think can eventuate for the betterment of the corrupt and deplorable state of affairs under which the country is labouring with regard to monetary matters at the moment.

Firstly.—The Imperial Mint should be under the control of competent foreigners appointed by the Chinese Government.

Secondly.—The issue department of notes, and bullion reserve held against same should be under the control of competent foreigners appointed by the Government. Should the Chinese Government adopt such a course as above suggested, it is a pretty sure thing to predict that the new currency scheme would be attended with success. Countless pieces not up to standard have been coined in the provincial mints of China. This must be discontinued if the country would have a reliable and honest currency such as prevails in other countries. The temptation for Government to make inordinate profits—from the minting of silver—must be overcome before the Chinese Government can hope to carry through this much needed reformation of currency. On the coins of the United States will be found the motto, "In Deo fidemur." That motto could never last stamped on coins of unreliable mintage—it is the honesty of purpose in such matters that the Chinese Government must first learn, and which is absolutely necessary in the currency system of all countries, and without which no coinage can ever be a success.

WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

(9th May.)

The introduction of a bill into the House of Commons, to give female suffrage, in even the most modified form, is an event which must provide much food for speculation. Already the legislature has laid down the rules governing the extension of the municipal vote to the fair sex, making the property qualification of paramount importance, and it is interesting to note that the bill, at present before the Commons, is moulded upon the same lines. The Conciliation Bill, of last year, was upon much the same basis, but it met an early fate, by being shelved in the most appropriate Parliamentary fashion, being committed to the tender care of a committee of the whole House. The main objection to the old measure was that while it gave the vote to women of property the humble worker only benefited to the extent of one-tenth of her number. Such an objection was good enough to spoil the chances of the bill of 1910, but unfortunately it was not a lasting one and permitted of an easy evasion—simply the modification of the proposals.

However it is not our intention to discuss at any length the schemes brought forward by many of the adherents of the movement, but to examine a few of the reasons given in support of the demands of such bodies as the Women's Social and Political Union. There was an old French writer who writing on the quasi-upward movement of the fair sex wrote that woman as woman was adorable but when she

emulated man, "elle devint singe." While not entirely agreeing with the latter sentiment, we cannot help endorsing the first, and if our opposition were only on account of an aversion to seeing woman descend from her high pedestal, we should consider it perfectly justified. Some will say that sheer romanticism is no argument, that sentiment should occupy no place in politics, but human nature is not yet reduced to sheer passionless logic, and still would fain reserve to woman that halo of reverence with which she was invested nearly as far back as the Garden of Eden.

It has been argued that the advent of woman voters would do a great deal towards the amelioration of the lot of the female worker. This half truth is perhaps one of the greatest fallacies that the Suffragette has ever put forward in support of her cause. A little reasoning will venture to think convinces our readers on the subject. The worth of labour is always dependent on the value of the article which labour produces, and if that be the case the wages of the chain maker and the pottery hand cannot be greatly affected by legislation. The price paid to labour can never exceed its worth and if woman tried to raise the wage of the poor half starved iron worker above its marketable value by act of Parliament, then the employer would have to find a substitute and the worker's second state would be worse than the first. Again, consider the woman clerk. It has been admitted that female labour only owes its success in this direction to its cheapness, and any attempt to raise its cost to the employer will end to the detriment of woman and the rehabilitation of man. So much for the suffragette argument that when an elector she can exercise a useful influence on social conditions.

It is still an open question as to whether the female mind can dispassionately consider any political question. The conduct of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union would seem to show that they could not. The recent scenes in Parliament square, the assaults on Cabinet ministers and the like seem to show that once obsessed with any particular idea, their minds are incapable of accepting anything else. Assuming that to be the case, then prejudice would be introduced to a greater extent than is now the case. Examples which show that such is the case are not hard to find. In one of the states of America a rather advanced form of female suffrage was established. The place was not a hundred miles from Montana. So bitter did feeling run between the feminine members of opposing bodies that the system had to be readjusted and woman's vote has been relegated to the limbo of the past. Of course it cannot be said that man is a paragon of political virtue, yet no one doubts that he is more fitted by hereditary aptitude and training to discuss the business affairs of a great concern such as an Empire.

Man has, perhaps instinctively, endeavoured to shield woman from the stress and storms of life. It is true that, in doing so, he has created many abuses which centuries of legislation have not yet swept away; yet the fact remains that he has, successfully, in most cases, confined his mate to a useful and honoured sphere of life, and still has been able to conduct his business on very excellent lines. With the advent of votes for woman much that is beautiful sentiment will be swept away. Eve's daughters will no longer be potential wives and mothers, ruling the world as they rock the cradle, but possible antagonists in politics, sport and business, and if such should be the case, the often foretold war of the sexes will no longer be a thing of dim fanciful prophecy, but a terrible reality, a reality that would bring more misery in its train to this globe than a hundred sanguine wars.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

(10th May.)

Now that the home government has had a chance to effectively organize the fleets in the Atlantic and North Seas, it is fitting that some attention should be paid to the state of naval affairs in the Pacific Ocean, where such

a great deal of English trade is to be found. The reduction of the naval strength in the far eastern waters was no doubt an admirable move in view of the condition of European politics, so long as it was only temporary. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty was sufficient to safeguard British interests for the time being, but the question now arises as to whether the China fleet should not be further strengthened, beyond the addition of three submarines, whose sphere of action is necessarily limited. It may be in the nature of foolishness to quote America or Japan as potential enemies, but history does not show that any "entente" or alliance is a guarantee of eternal peace between powerful countries whose interests are oftentimes inimicable, and it believes the home government to actively consider, not only the present actualities, but the possibilities of the future. When two of the Lord Nelson type have been added to the Mediterranean Fleet, it is quite possible that the squadrons in those waters will be strong enough to deal with any emergency, but to bring the China armament up to the required standard necessitates; not the addition of a few first class battleships, but the total reorganization of the whole fleet. On the station at present there are four old type armoured cruisers, with total crews of 5,000 men. The best ship is the Minotaur, and against it can be placed, on the water, by Japan alone, four better armed craft. That in itself is enough to give some idea of where the balance of power lies in the Far East, but when this American fleet is taken into consideration, the matter assumes a very grave character. That the Admiralty is aware of the gravity of the situation is shown by the construction of huge dry-docks in these waters, but we venture to think that dry-docks would be no decisive answer to any aggression on the parts of two countries with whom we are now at peace. To build repairing yards for a future fleet of Dreadnoughts obviously cannot enhance the fighting power of the existing ships which could not meet, on any equal footing, the armadas of other countries whose interests are centred in the Pacific. However the object of the writer is not to deal with the possibilities of conflict with Japan or America, but rather to refer to the necessity for greater protection of British commerce in those waters. In the event of a war with any European power the best tactics would be to destroy the main source of England's wealth, viz. her mercantile marine. Naturally a wise commander would fly to the weakest spot and that at the present time is undoubtedly the Pacific.

A flying squadron with an average coaling capacity of 2,000 tons could wreck the shipping of Great Britain in less than no time, in fact a few converted liners, with a better speed than the armoured vessels on this station, could do this with impunity and the damage would be done before any fast cruisers could be sent out from home. It would be useless then to continue as the Admiralty is at present, and the solution to the matter would seem to be the creation of a base in Australian waters for a powerful and speedy fleet, which could cope with any event. We are pleased to note that such a scheme appears to be in the mind's eye of the authorities at home, for by 1913 seven docks capable of taking the largest ships will be completed in those waters. Even if that be the case we fail to see where the necessary ships are coming from. The naval estimates, for the past few years, most certainly have not prepared for the equipment of a powerful fleet in the Pacific, and do little more than fill up the gaps caused by the scrapping of vessels in the home waters.

It would in the end prove far more economical to have one strong fleet than the conglomeration of useless craft that we have at present, though smaller vessels would be needed as well to replace the various obsolete small craft that we now have within this area. Such a fleet would require a base in Australia, with several good coaling bases. Then it would prove a thorn in the side of any Power who had covetous eyes on that continent, and on account of its speed as a whole, would be able to either individually or

collectively, hunt for, and destroy, commerce despoilers, and be a safeguard to the millions of British money that are on these seas.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AND PRE-REFERENCE.

The representatives of the various colonies who go home this year for the purpose of being present at the Coronation, will kill two birds with one stone, for they will also be able to attend the Imperial Conference, which will be held at the same time, in accordance with the resolution passed in 1907, that they should meet every four years. Consequently there is a chance that the attendance of Premiers will be a very strong one, and our only hope is that they will command as much attention as they did in former years, and not be outshone by the glittering glories of the coronation. It would be a decidedly unfortunate thing if the deliberations of such a brilliant body of men were denied that publicity in the Home papers which they have had before, because this conference is fraught with more possibilities than any preceding it.

It is not our intention to dilate at any length on the excellent resolutions about the committee of Imperial defence, the general staff of the empire, or the question of emigration, but to come straight to the sixth resolution which dealt with a matter of vital importance to this and every other dependency of the "little isles in the sea." The resolution on preferential trade, upon which the present government stumbled, bolted and barred the door, has quite a moving history. It came before the Conference of 1902, when it was resolved that "this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade, between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas, would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire." This was again brought up in 1907 and reaffirmed by all representatives, save those of the Home government, who could not assent, if the resolution implied that it was necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom. If the principle only involved a policy of *laissez faire* it was excellent, but any idea of "fiscal reform" was an "anathema marcanthia."

The coming conference will bring no different action on the part of the government. The budgeting of Mr. Lloyd George has been too successful, from a Liberal point of view, to cause any alarm as to the source of further income to meet the expenses of social reform, and while still a groan can be extracted by flogging the dead horse of internal taxation, it may be safely concluded that flagellation will not be dropped. Hence it is quite reasonable to expect that the door to Colonial preference will be again slammed, barred and bolted, and the same spirit of jubilation at the administering of another snub to the colonies, will pervade the Liberal caucus. It must do so; it is impossible that a party which viewed the trade agreements made by Canada, with Germany, and the United States, can yet perceive how the bonds of sympathy which should hold the Empire together are weakening under the stress of commercial competition. True it may be that England still is favoured in the Canadian tariff, but the fact now remains that the position of the English merchant, in the Canadian markets, is being undermined by favours given to other countries; and, unless England can give something to her dependencies, in the way of preferential treatment, her dependencies must look out for themselves.

With Cobden as Sancho Panza, England has ridden the raw boned mare of Free Trade against the windmill of foreign tariffs, but unlike Don Quixote she has not suffered any great fall up to the present. She rides to the charge annually with the Budget as a lance, and has sustained a few severe blows. It is for the Colonial Conference to get the part of policeman, and destroy the metaphor by arresting this mad career to self-destruction.

or, at least, attempting to do so, by showing the people at home that sentiment must go to the wall, unless there is more of the spirit of "give and take" between them and the motherland.

THE VETO AND HOME RULE.

(11th May.)
The veto bill seems to have as many different faces as a well cut diamond, and to bear on many different questions. In fact one would take it to be the very cross roads, at which all issues meet, and, passing on, reach that final issue which must mean not only the fate of the United Kingdom, but of the whole Empire, and, in no small degree, the entire world. While this may be the case, and while the interest of this and other colonies is centred round the possibilities and probabilities of fiscal reform within the Empire, it is most that, now and again, we should turn our attention to home affairs of pressing moment. The ascendancy in the House of Commons of Mr. Redmond, and his dictatorial attitude on the question of the Lords' veto, naturally calls to one's mind his pet scheme, the obtaining of Home Rule for Ireland. The original proposal, of 1886, to grant the Green Isle a Home Parliament on College Green, Dublin, still stands good. The Irish party, in the Commons, stands pledged to do its best to secure a separate autonomy, absolutely distinct from that of the rest of the British Isles. If such a thing could be done, England would be in a better financial position than she is, for Erin has been a veritable millstone round her neck ever since Earl St. Vincent commenced its subjugation centuries ago. Its history is replete with displays of the British monarchy, and there is no reason now to suppose that she has had a sudden accession to that most inestimable virtue, but yet the English elector is asked to support a proposal which would create a storm to pierce this own side. It is not meet that the time-worn jibes about "Home rule; Home rule," etc., should be brought up, nor that Ireland's latent disaffection should be unduly pressed as an argument against the proposal of the Dictator's party, but without these, without considering the force invective showered upon England and things English by the potential rulers of the sister island, there still remains the discussion of the matter from a purely business point of view. Even here it is not necessary to expend time and energy in collating argument, for one fact alone is sufficient to form an overwhelming case against any proposals for a separate Parliament. The fact that Ireland is not self-supporting, and that it is dependent on England for from 3 to 4 million sterling per annum, is an answer, a complete answer, to the case made out by the Home Rulers. Her constabulary is maintained at the expense of the English ratepayer, he pays for her joint protection with the rest of Great Britain, the cost of her ocean borne mails is again his to meet, and added to that is the fact that he provides the biggest market for her goods. If that does not give England a large say in the management of the internal affairs of Ireland, we must confess that we do not know what does. Supposing Home Rule were granted to Ireland and the English contributions were continued, Britannia would be fostering a serpent in her bosom, and if she were to withdraw her annual subsidy, then she would be guilty of financial murder. Yet the times are fraught with tremendous possibilities. The House of Lords have been, and are, in Mr. Redmond's own words, the barrier which has baulked the Irish party of its dearest aim time and time again. The fortune of a general election has placed the balance of power in the hands of the small body of Irish members who, though divided on small matters, are united on the one great issue. The limitation of the power of the Lords in the manner proposed by the Veto Bill would effectually remove the last barrier. Once that is passed the way is clear. A heterogeneous Government, such as the present, whose majority is dependent upon the Irish vote, can by passing the veto and the Home Rule Bills

secure, and hold office, for the full term of five years, during which period they can assure, by the mere flux of time despite the Lords, despite what we believe to be still the will of the people, that the Parliament on College Green shall be "unfairly accomplished." We cannot conceive for one moment how the electors at Home have failed to realize the seriousness of the position. That they have is clear from the papers supporting every party. The political horizon is overcast with the phantasmic glamour of talk about Devolution, the decentralizing of administration, the crystallizing of responsibility, and such like; glorious phrases of the "tinkling cymbal" order, which catch the ear and hide the venomous spirit of disunion beneath the attractions of a promised Utopian future. Disruption is the only possible outlook, and instead of binding together, and rendering strong, the mightiest Empire the world has seen, hands seem ready and, on the inside, to tear it down, and throw to the four winds of heaven that mighty structure, built by the sword of generations and welded by the gold of commerce, which has been a power for good in a world where might has not always stood for right. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which—taken at the flood—leads on to fortune." The continuation is too well known to need quotation. The tide has come and time alone will show whether the nation will be left in the shallows of mediocrity or be carried on to the fullness of fortune which must come if "England to herself remains but true."

TRUE SOCIAL REFORM.

(12th May.)
Tardily following the example of the Home government, a bill, called "The Moneylender's Ordinance 1911," has been introduced to the Legislative Council. Very much on the same lines as the Home Act of 1900, the ordinance will be welcomed here on account of the relief to be granted to the debtor who has by stress of circumstances been forced to borrow money at usurious interest. In the present state of business morality the money lender cannot be blamed for trying to make as much for himself as he possibly can, but that he should be able to demand, and secure, more than a fair interest on money lent, has been a crying shame, which the government has done well to try and remedy.

We note with satisfaction the proposed measure and its provisions are as much a protection to the borrower as the lender. Strangely enough, and it may have a peculiar significance, the second clause in the bill goes straight to the question of excessive interest. It provides that where proceedings are taken in any Court, for the recovery of money lent, or for the enforcement of an agreement in respect to money lent, and it is proved that the amounts charged for expenses, etc., or interest, are excessive, the court may relieve the debtor of any sum in excess of that adjudged to be reasonable, and further if any sum has already been paid in excess, it shall be refunded to the debtor.

There are other provisions in clause 1 that are worthy of comment, but that alone is the finest piece of social reform that the Government could introduce. Looked at from all points it is an admirable measure. It secures to the borrower, with good credit, the loan of money at reasonable interest, it raises a barrier against those whose security is of such a risky nature as to call for heavy usury, and protects the money lender himself from that besetting fault of overweighing his debtor with a huge burden of interest. Such a measure is one of all round protection, and though the saving of the money lender from himself is no concern of ours, we cannot but feel gratified with a proposal which institutes a double check on those whose business is full of temptation to emulate Shylock.

Admirable as this provision may be, we must confess to greater pleasure in the clause which renders registration absolutely obligatory. The amount of the registration fee is \$10 and the money lender is registered for three years, renewable on application, for the privilege of carrying on one of the

most lucrative of business, a fee equivalent to \$3.30 per annum is to be paid. It cannot be doubted that the bill is undoubtedly a good one and that it will have a beneficial effect on loan transactions, and be a protection to the borrower against the demands of the usurer. That alone justifies its introduction, and we doubt not that the judges in the courts will be able to settle money lending actions with more satisfaction to themselves than has hitherto been the case.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hongkong Land Investment

and A. Co.	\$100
A. Shelton Hooper	25
C. D. Melbourne	15
R. A. Harding	15
J. W. Lee Jones	10
H. K. Holmes	10
Leo D'Almeida e Castro	10
Sir Henry Berkeley	10
Philip Jacks	10
L. F. Townsend	10
Chr. Browne	10
F. Goides	5
H. J. M. Carvalho	5
P. D. Fernandez	5
Kwok Yung Kuen	5
W. Blackstone Hind	5
D. V. Stevenson	5
W. E. L. Shenton	5
H. K. Hung	5
W. Rungjhu	5
Lo Tat	5
G. W. Sewell	5
C. Palmer Johnson	5
H. L. Donny, Jr.	5
L. L. Needham	5

Thos. Fidler	5
Reginald F. C. Master	5
W. O. Lewis	5
Stanley S. Moore	5
Yan Kam Wa	5
Ho Yan Sik	5
Chuk Kai	3
A. Melbye	3
George Ho	3
Mak Ip Fui	3
Sung Chi Lam	3
Loong Tsan	3
P. S. Antieries	3
Yung Chuk Pak	2
Yung Kwan Hing	2
J. A. Olmo	2
S. R. Curzon	2
Ho Wan Shung	2
A. Rahman	2
Pan Min	2
Miss K. Eason	2
A. K. P. Xavier	2
V. M. F. Xavier	2
Ko Po Shun	2
Wong Ming	2
Lai Wai Chan	2
O. Kitchell	2
L. A. Chanson	2
So Shok Cheung	2
B. C. de Cunha	1
V. L. dos Remedios	1
A. E. S. Alves	1
J. A. Carvalho	1
J. A. Barros	1
J. Gardner	1
A. M. Neves	1
E. L. S. Alves	1
Lo Kwan Yung	1
S. Ali	1
Wong To Shuen	1
Fung Ping U	1
Sung Cheong	1
Chau Ki Wing	1
Ng Chung Hau	1
Lo Man Kai	1
Teok En Kau	1
Chan Kwan	1
Ng Yut Koo	1
Wong Po Hong	1
Wong Chuk Hin	1
Lo Pak Keung	1
Sin Cheung	1
Lo Man Sin	1
Wong Cho San	1
Tham Wing Kwong	1
R. Emberly	1
Chas. Kent	1
Sung Kit Shung	1
Chau Chia Ngok	1
Chan Kam In	1
Tsang Tsing Lau	1
P. Remedios	1
N. Chatelier	1
Fung Yuk Shun	1
Ip Ng Shung	1
Ng Tsung	1
Cheung Tsai	1
M. A. Baptista	1
F. M. Xavier	1
M. R. Billmorin	1
S. A. B. Bux	1

A very pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon week, the contracting parties being Miss H. W. M. Bonn and Mr. T. Style. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M. A.

SUPREME COURT.

ABSCONDING CREDITORS.

Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the Original Division of the Supreme Court Thursday morning, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, from the office of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, made an ex-parte application on behalf of the China Export, Import and Bank Company, of 2, Connaught Road Central, against the Man Yuen Tai firm, of 10, Mercer Street, and Tsi Lok Hing, of the same place, for leave to issue a writ of foreign attachment in that action upon the plaintiffs entering into a bond without securities in the penal sum of \$3,000 and for leave to attach under the said writ the property of the defendants in custodia legis.

Counsel read the statement of claim, which stated in effect that the defendants had absconded on the 23rd December last. On the following day, those proceedings were commenced. Between various dates and upon contract the plaintiffs had sold and delivered to the defendants upon credit certain dye goods to the value of the following sums:—\$15,272.71; \$22,038.98; \$5,990.22; \$1,050; \$2,023.50 and \$3,031.60, making a total of \$47,382.91. The plaintiffs claimed that having given time to the defendants, they had repudiated the contracts. Credit had expired in all the cases.

His Lordship—What is your application?
Sir Henry—To hear the case ex parte.

His Lordship—After the issue of the writ, what happens?
Sir Henry—A statement of claim is filed, which has been done. All we have to do is to establish the fact that the defendants are absent from the Colony.

His Lordship—Has a day been appointed?
Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—That has to be put straight.
Sir Henry—In what way?
His Lordship—Have a document filed. We must be very, very careful. Had it been an ordinary action, it would not matter. What writ have you got? General attachment?

Sir Henry—Yes.
His Lordship—There's no special garnishee?

Sir Henry—No, the writ is directed to the Registrar. It is the garnishee.

Mr. Seidler, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, proved the various contracts which had been entered into.

His Lordship (To Sir Henry)—What do you claim?
Sir Henry—Damages.

His Lordship—You can't keep the goods as well as claim damages.

Sir Henry—No.
At this point, the plaintiff said he would prefer to keep the goods with a view to re-selling them. To thought he could sell them at the proper price.

Judgment was entered accordingly, to wit, \$44,177.91, less \$4,000 and execution against property in the hands of the bailiff and retention of the unencumbered goods, in respect of which no damages were given.

PRECAUTION EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazen, Acting Puisne Judge, on the Summary side of the Supreme Court, J. J. Vassina, an Indian merchant, filed a suit against Chong Loong to recover the sum of \$376.47, for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Almada on behalf of the defendant asked that the case be allowed to stand over for a week.

His Lordship (To the plaintiff)—Have you any objection?
Plaintiff—I understand defendant is going to clear out of the Colony.

Mr. Almada—I am asking for an adjournment with a view to a settlement.

His Lordship—But he says the man is going to clear out of the Colony!

Mr. Almada—He's still carrying on business. I think I'm entitled to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I don't know that you can claim it as an absolute right.

Mr. Almada—If there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There's a large stock in the shop.

THE OHIT SYSTEM.

The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited, proceeded against E. B. Annesley to recover the sum of \$52.75 for refreshments supplied.

Mr. Goldring (for the defendant)—I understand there's a meeting of creditors called.

Mr. Shenton (for the plaintiff)—If the scheme is not carried through, I take it I may bring forward my claim to-morrow?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.
The case was adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Gardiner—I've a similar case against the same defendant.

His Lordship—I'll take the case after the first one.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well, my Lord.

In the above case, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, liquidator of the Vienna Cafe, is suing defendant to recover the sum of \$33.05.

THE MONEY-LENDER AGAIN.

F. J. Barretto was sued by several Italian watchmen for sums amounting to \$800 odd. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiffs and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Gardiner—I understand defendant has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—Is that so?
Defendant—No, my Lord.
The case was adjourned.

THE PLAGUE.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Peking, May 1.

The evidence that was taken at the International Plague Conference at Mukden confirms the view that the disease originated in the bangles, a species of marmot, and that it was transmitted by force of circumstances to human beings. Mules occasionally transmitted the disease. The decline of the epidemic was attributable mainly to the precautionary measures taken, and to the attenuation of the bacillus, when left without support. The virulence of the disease was maintained throughout. It was found that sputum particles alone were infective, and the theory of the infectivity of the breath was not sustained.

JOINT RUSSO-CHINESE MEASURES.

London, May 1.—A telegram has been received in Harbin from St. Petersburg stating that a sanitary station, to be controlled jointly by Russia and China, has been established on the Sungari River to afford protection against the plague.

AUDIENCE WITH THE REGENT.

Peking, May 1.—The Prince Regent received in audience, twenty-seven foreign and one Chinese delegates, and one Chinese Commissioner, and thanked them for their services, which, he said, would be of world-wide benefit. An interesting feature is that this is the first audience of Chinese and foreigners which the Chinese have not been required to kneel. To-night the Waiwapi is giving a banquet in honour of the delegates.

GERMAN COMMUNITY AND THE CORONATION.

Correspondence has passed between Mr. G. Friesland and Sir Francis Piggott in regard to the subscriptions for the Coronation Celebrations. Mr. Friesland forwarded to the Chief Justice, a cheque for \$7,825, saying that the members of the German community have gladly taken the opportunity to show their full appreciation of the kindness shown by the British Colony in connection with the intended visit of H.H.H. the German Crown Prince to Hongkong, also on the occasion of the funeral of the late Admiral Gochler. Sir Francis Piggott wrote acknowledging the subscription, its munificence, the spirit in which it had been given, and expressing the hope that "the visit of His Imperial and Royal Highness the German Crown Prince to Hongkong is only deferred another year."

POLICE COURT.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

To-day, at the Magistracy, before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, a Chinese woman, named Cheung Yuk, was charged with cruelly ill-using two little girls, aged 10 and 7 respectively.

In the morning, evidence was given by Dr. Moore, showing that the children had been considerably bruised, on the chest, inside the arms and legs. Most of the bruises were small and such as would be caused by pinching.

In the afternoon the case was continued and Mr. Harding appeared on behalf of the defendant. Addressing the magistrate, the solicitor said that his client would plead guilty to pinching the older and slightly easing the younger girl. She was the wife of the partner in a compradore's shop and had brought the children with her from her own village. The children were closely in touch with their village and had visited it in charge of the defendant. It was not a case in which a woman had the custody of strange children. There was a reason for punishing the children. The younger had been burning eggshells over a candle, and the defendant was afraid of fire, while the older girl had been holding defendant's child upon a balcony in a dangerous manner.

Mr. Hallifax: You plead guilty to pinching?—I believe it is the Chinese custom.

Mr. Hallifax: The doctor's evidence this morning showed that there were small bruises inside the arms and legs, places where pinching would be exceedingly painful. Of course I do not know the particular parts in which the defendant pinched them.

A police statement was made to the effect that the children had collected their little belongings and left the defendant's house, reporting themselves at the police station at 6 a.m. The elder girl had said she could "stick it no more."

Mr. Hallifax imposed a fine of \$50, and bound her over in \$100 to keep the peace. He also said the case should be reported to the R.G.O.

LAWN TENNIS.

On the Wigwam Courts at Kowloon, on Saturday, the K.C.C. met the ground team in the League competition. The K.C.C. won by 61 games to 38. The following are the detailed scores, the first named players in each case being those of the K.C.C.:—

Messrs Fowler and Green beat Messrs Kennett and Childers 9-2; beat Messrs Jeffries and Wolfe 9-2; beat Messrs Fittcock and Brandtmar 6-5.

Messrs. Abraham and van Delden beat Messrs. Kennett and Childers 8-3; beat Messrs. Jeffries and Wolfe 7-4; beat Messrs. Fittcock and Brandtmar 7-2.

Messrs. Ross and Choe lost to Messrs. Kennett and Childers 5-8; lost to Messrs. Jeffries and Wolfe 5-9; lost to Messrs. Fittcock and Brandtmar 5-6.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.

In the Championship the games in the first round resulted as follows:—

Mr. Brown beat Mr. Sedolius 6-4, 3-5, 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND.
Mr. Mori beat Mr. Eggerts 6-2, 7-3, 8-6, 2-6, 7-5.

SINGLES A CLASS.
FIRST ROUND.
Mr. Rose (owns 30) beat Mr. Fowler (owns 33) 6-3, 6-3.

Mr. Abraham (owns 15) beat van Delden (owns 15) 6-4, 6-2.

B. CLASS.
FIRST ROUND.
Mr. Hulton (owns 15.3) beat Mr. Jack (receives 5.8) 6-4, 4-0, 6-3.

Mr. Brett has a walk over from Mr. Orlow.

SECOND ROUND.
Mr. Brown (owns 15) beat Mr. Orlow (owns 2.0) 7-5, 6-1.

Mr. Williams (owns 2.0) beat Mr. Hulton (owns 2.0) 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Mr. Annesley (owns 15) beat Mr. Orlow (owns 15.3) 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

SUPREME COURT.

CLAIMS BY INDIAN WATCHMEN.

CAN AN INFANT BE SUED?

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazleland, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Court of Summary Jurisdiction on Saturday, Shudda Singh and Harnam Singh, watchmen, sued A. F. Baptista to recover the sums of \$380 and \$180, respectively, due under promissory notes dated the 8th December, 1910, and the 10th November, 1910. Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for both the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Mastet.

The first plaintiff was called in to the box and proved his claim. Mr. Jackson—How much did you lend?

Witness—\$380.

You ask us to believe that that amount does not include interest?—No, it does not. There was a verbal agreement for interest at 5 per cent. per month.

Did the defendant sign the document as guarantor?—He said "Rosario is my friend and I want to stand guarantor to him."

Where was the document signed?—Outside the gate of the tram station.

Did Rosario pay you any interest?—No.

None whatever?—No.

Did you know the age of the defendant?—No.

Rosario?—No.

Mr. Harris said his friend evidently intended to plead infancy. He did not know whether his Lordship would be against him or not on that point.

His Lordship—I don't know. He may be 100. It's a question whether you are prepared to admit his age?

Mr. Harris—No, I'm not.

Defendant said he was employed in Messrs. Vioira and Company and drew a salary of \$35 a month. He lived with his father and paid him \$25 a month for board. The balance of \$10 went to pay for his clothes. He was 19 years old. He signed the document at the door of H. Price and Company. Only \$200 was handed to him.

His Lordship—And you signed \$380?—Yes.

Mr. Jackson—Was the money handed direct to you? In your hand?—Yes.

Was Rosario present?—Yes.

What did you do with the money?—I gave it to Rosario.

In the plaintiff's presence?—Yes.

What was the first intimation you had of this loan?—Rosario spoke to me about it. He came to me several times and asked me to stand guarantor to him.

His Lordship—Did you notice the wording of the document "We promise to pay on demand jointly and severally"?—Yes, I wrote it out. Rosario dictated to me.

Was this the first time you signed a promissory note?—I can't remember. I think I signed once before.

His Lordship—You say this was not your first experience. When did you sign a promissory note before?—In September for \$100.

Has that been paid off?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—Was the \$100 handed to you?—I received \$20.

His Lordship—Was \$100 actually paid?—There were four of us and we each got \$20.

You borrowed \$80?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—Then if that is so, why did you sign for \$380 when you received \$200 only in this case as you say?—That's the usual practice.

What you say now doesn't quite agree with what you said a few moments before. You ought to have signed for \$155 at that rate.—I took \$100 and signed for \$150.

Then what you said about borrowing \$80 and signing for \$100 is all wrong?—We each got \$22 and something.

Why not speak the truth straightaway and say you borrowed \$80 and signed \$100?—I got \$20. He gave us \$90.

Oh, now it is \$90!

At this point, defendant seemed bewildered and confused and let off a string of incoherent statements.

How long have you been in your present employ?—Two years.

On what salary did you start?—\$20.

When you signed the promissory note, did plaintiff ask you what your salary was?—No.

You signed first and then Rosario?—Yes.

That's the usual practice when a person stands guarantor?—Yes. Now you signed this document promising to pay \$35 a month and only ten days before you had signed one for \$20 a month, making \$55 a month. Why did you do that?—Because I know Rosario was drawing \$85 a month from the Dutch Bank.

How old are you?—Nineteen.

How do you know?—Because I was born in 1891.

How do you know?—I heard from my mother.

So it's merely hearsay?—Yes.

His Lordship at this stage said he did not know what the practice was regarding the question of infancy.

Mr. Harris—It must be strictly proved by calling either the father or mother.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—How do you know you are 19?—I saw it on my birth certificate.

Mr. Harris—So you only know it from what you have seen of it?

His Lordship—But the birth certificate is conclusive evidence?

Mr. Harris—Every defence must be proved.

His Lordship (To defendant)—Can you produce the certificate?—I think I can.

You think you can! Is it at home?—I think so.

When did you last see it?—Five years ago (laughter).

Did you ask your mother?—Yes.

When did you last ask her?—Within a day or two?—No.

Later, it transpired that defendant's father was employed in Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Mastet's office. Mr. Jackson urged the father's evidence was admissible.

His Lordship—I'm afraid I cannot accept the father's statement.

Mr. Jackson dealt with the question of infancy. The Ordinance provided that no person should be precluded from suing or being sued by reason of his not having attained the age of 21 years. That Ordinance applied to Summary Jurisdiction in certain instances. It was entirely a matter of procedure.

His Lordship—How does it affect procedure?

Because in summary jurisdiction the question of infancy comes in.

You mean he must have a guardian and so on?—Yes.

Simply a matter of procedure?—Yes.

In conclusion, Mr. Jackson submitted that the mere statement of the defendant was sufficient for the purposes of that case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—Mr. Jackson is prepared to rest his case there.

Mr. Harris in reply said that the point had already been decided by the Full Court. The object of the Ordinance was quite clear. It applied to cases where there were trifling amounts not exceeding the sum of \$1,000. His friend was trying to stultify the Ordinance. The Ordinance stated that "No person shall be precluded from suing or being sued by reason of his not having attained the age of 21 years," etc. His friend contended that those persons could be exempted.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

MONEY IN THE COLONY.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount in Reserve.	Specie
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China...	5,024,330	4,000,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation...	13,492,750	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited...	24,815	Nil.
Total...	19,141,904	13,000,000

Two men were charged this morning with street gambling in Connaught Road West. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25 on the first defendant, but discharged the second.

A POINT IN LICENSING LAW.

POLICE PROSECUTION FAILS.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax gave an interesting decision, Saturday morning, at the Magistracy, on a point of licensing law, raised by Mr. Reader Harris on Tuesday. The case concerned a charge, brought against David Frohman, licensee of "The Land we Live In," of allowing a woman to serve in his bar on the 23rd ult.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and police evidence was given showing that a watch had been kept on his house on the evening of the day in question. During a period of 1.1.4 hours, according to the police, a woman played the piano, and served a British sailor, an American sailor, and a civilian.

Mr. Harris called no witnesses, but raised a point of law. The position of the defendant, he said, was that he held a licence in Hongkong for the sale of liquors. That had been granted to him under the ordinance of 1898 as amended in 1909. It was granted for the payment of certain fees and under specific conditions. It was a contract between the government and his client, whereby so long as he fulfilled the conditions he should have power to carry on the business of a publican. The ordinance of 1911 had been passed in which additional conditions, which had not been set out in the original licence, had been imposed. His client under the licence had the vested right to carry on his business for a whole year under certain conditions, and there was no power in the legislature to impose other conditions unless it was provided that the ordinance was retrospective and the ordinance of 1911 was not. He submitted that under the existing licence a man had every right to employ a woman in the bar up to November 31st next despite the ordinance of 1911. It was an important right that a man should have a woman on the place, though she may not be a barmaid, to look after the Chinese, etc. Finally, if his client were to be proceeded against, he must be under the ordinance, under which the licence had been granted, and not under one passed since.

Mr. Hallifax adjourned the case till this morning, when he gave his decision.

He said:—"I think the point is quite good, Mr. Harris. I must discharge the defendant."

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.

Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., beat S. E. Green, 6-4; 6-2; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap A. Class.

P. H. Klimanek (owes 30.4) beat R. J. Saunders (owes 30), 7-0; 6-3; 6-2.

All final matches must be completed on or before Friday, 12th May.

BILLIARDS.

Y.M.C.A. TOURNAMENT.

The following are results of games played, at the Y.M.C.A. in connection with their tournament.

"A" Class. W. L. M. Grant (scrut.) beat M. W. Bishop (120), 250-142.

B. Class; W. Anderson (Scrut.) beat S. Hore (175); 250-180.

W. Smart, (1100) beat W. J. Troakes (140); 250-154.

The new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 3rd of April, may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The South African Senate committee advocates laws to enable settlers to acquire farms.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

It would be not only premature but foolish to congratulate ourselves and the Kwangtung authorities on the "blanketing" of the Canton revolt, despite the fact that from various parts of the province comes the information that "All is quiet." A careful study of the numerous telegrams and news items which the "Telegraph" has been enabled to put before its readers will suggest to most persons conversant with the characteristics of a Chinese rebellion that the present quiescence is that of the calm before the storm. We are in a position to say that not only the Canton officials but also the officials of this Colony are far from satisfied that the rebellion has been scotched; that it is, in fact, more pregnant an entity than it was a few hours after the premature outbreak in the City of Rams. As we said in this column on Wednesday, we regard the outbreak as a useless attempt to upset existing conditions; but its inability to accomplish its object does not in the least detract from its capacity for harm. The news of the outbreak which the "Telegraph" has published has been most carefully sifted with a view to avoiding anything like sensationalism; nevertheless we cannot close our eyes to the fact that if the overwhelming forces of the Imperial Government have imposed peace, or semi-peace, on Canton, the propaganda, in its most active form, of the revolutionaries is spreading to the more northern coast towns. Fully realising what a general rising would mean to South China, we are constrained to give it as our opinion that both Kwangtung and Fokien are riddled with anti-dynastic feelings and that these are more than likely to spread to adjoining provinces. We have taken some pains to arrive at the opinions of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong, and these confirm us in our belief that the revolt is far from having been extinguished. Our own telegrams give news of disturbances over wide areas and in other ways suggest that the smouldering anti-Manchu propaganda is ready to flame forth at any moment between here and Amoy and even farther north.

Although we believe that it would be foolish to be optimistic over the present situation, we have learned from it at least one satisfactory fact. The Kwangtung Government has shown itself capable and courageous in handling the rebellion, and if it has not, as we believe, entirely succeeded in destroying it, the failure must not be put to its account, but must be simply explained by the fact that the south is rotten with rebellion. That the strong hand of the authorities has been felt by the revolutionaries is clearly proved by the threats against Admiral Li, who from the first has done his Emperor yeoman service. He has inspired respect and fear among his opponents, and not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of peace, we trust he will escape the dangers which surround him. He is too good a man to be lost at this critical juncture, for although we believe that the revolution is a flash in the pan it would be foolish to suppose that it does not contain the germs of a rising that would shake China from the Great Wall to the southernmost corner of Kwangtung.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—"The improvement in business reported last week has not been maintained, the market being in an utterly stagnant condition, accentuated no doubt by the dislocation of trade occasioned by the abortive revolution in Canton."

Rubber.—The price of Para is to-day 5s. 2d. and shares generally have weakened, in sympathy, the latest quotations from London being on a lower level. Singapore market continues inactive in rubber, although a large business has been transacted in tin shares, notably Tronohs, which have rapidly advanced.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Johan Erik Ewald Hellman to act as Swedish Consul-General for Hongkong, has been received by His Majesty's signature.

CANTON NEWS.

BIG DISCOVERY OF BOMBS.

After the accident to the official at the Military Training Department, the Canton officials thought it dangerous to store two large baskets of bombs, which had been discovered, and thought the best way of disposing of them was to dump them into the river. Two men were engaged to carry these dangerous explosives to Pak Ngor Tam, under an escort of soldiers. As the party were on the way, the pedestrians were greatly alarmed at the sight of such a big quantity of bombs. On arrival at Pak Ngor Tam, they were deposited in the river one by one.

THE VICEROY'S PRECAUTIONS.

During the Viceroy's stay, in the Military Training Department, His Excellency has found that there are a superfluous number of underlings employed in the department, and was very annoyed at the behaviour of some of them. Yesterday His Excellency distributed a number of rosettes with the Viceroy's seal inscribed on them, and bearing the names and numbers of those who received them. He also instructed the braves, stationed in Koon Yam Shan and Leung Wong Temple, and also his own bodyguards to exchange verbal signals every night. This is a precaution against anarchists passing as braves and members of his body-guard.

MORE GUN RUNNING.

The Canton Customs has handed over a prisoner, who was guilty of smuggling guns and bullets into Canton by one of the Hongkong and Canton steamers, to the Nam Hoi Magistracy, for punishment. At the trial, the prisoner declared that the contraband had been smuggled by another passenger. The prisoner has been removed to the Nam Hoi prison pending the institution of an enquiry into the case.

THE FAITHFUL REWARDED.

As already reported in our columns, Prefect Li Cheung Shun, director of the finance department, was shot on the eventful night of the Canton outbreak. The other officials, employed in the same department, have now requested the Provincial Treasurer to ask the Canton Viceroy to allow the deceased's family some gratuity. The Viceroy has given the deceased's family 100, and, at the same time, instructed the Provincial Treasurer to find out the number of employees attached to the various official departments who have been wounded while on duty. The Viceroy instructed the Provincial Treasurer to allow them \$10 each for medical treatment.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon while H.E. the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun were trying the insurgent who had surrendered himself to the police at the Military Training Department, a serious accident occurred. The bombs, which had been discovered, were placed in the courtyard, and Mr. Ng, an official attached to the Military Training Department, accidentally kicked one of these, which immediately exploded. Ng fell on the ground, and had his left leg blown off and his right foot cut into two. He was rendered unconscious, and five soldiers, standing there at the time, were more or less wounded. All the officials who were seated on the bench at the time were greatly alarmed and ran to the aid of the unfortunate official. After a long time Ng regained consciousness, and he was then removed to the French and Chinese hospital for treatment. The doctors declared that his wounds though serious were not fatal. It would take at least a fortnight for him to recover. By replacing the lost limb by a wooden leg, he might be able to walk. Before the accident the unfortunate official invited Commander Ng Chin-ko to go with him to inspect the bombs for the sake of gaining experience; but the other official fortunately declined.

THE PRINTERS' GUILD.

The printers' guild of Hongkong is composed entirely of Chinese, embracing nearly all the printers and compositors in Hongkong.

The guild is about to form itself into a Company, and will issue to its members shares at \$5 each. They will, as soon as sufficient money can be raised, establish themselves in the printing and bookbinding business, purchasing their machinery and type from Japan.

There will be twenty-four names on the Board of Directors, or Committee as they will style themselves. The company will be run by the members of this Committee, who will, at short intervals, retire in rotation to give place to others, anxious to step in and govern the body.

A member out of work will be paid half wages during the period of his idleness, or will be given employment by the company.

This new venture it is hoped will so strengthen the hands of the guild that they will be able to dictate terms to all employers, other than Chinese, and even to Chinese who are not interested in their guild.

This is a free advertisement.

CRICKET.

An interport practice match was played Saturday, when Mr. Elborough's team and Mr. Hancock's team were in opposition. Both sides were strongly represented, the following being the teams:—

Mr. Hancock's team:—R. Hancock, H. Hancock, Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Capt. G. E. Garnett, C. T. Hose, R. J. Saunders, Capt. Clapham, R.A., H. R. Makin, A. A. Claxton, A. R. Lowe, A. R. Sutherland, H. R. Phelps.

Mr. Elborough's team:—A. C. R. Elborough, T. E. Pearce, G. A. Cooke, R.N., Rev. S. W. Payne, R. E. O. Bird, Capt. G. H. Addison, R.E., Lt. Bagnall, R.A., D. E. Donnelly, Lt. Williams, A.S.O., Corp. Dempsey, K.O.Y.L.I., Corp. Tavorner. Mr. Hancock's side occupied the crease first.

The game was played under ideal conditions on a very good wicket. Scoring, however, opened very slowly and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton was the first wicket to fall, he being neatly caught by T. E. Pearce off Corp. Tavorner's bowling for a total of 2.

Capt. Clapham, who opened with, but received little support from A. A. Claxton, who was caught after making the same score as his predecessor, the board then reading 20. 2. 2. However he was ably seconded by G. T. Hose, and together they carried the score to 48, before he succumbed to the first ball of Donnelly, who soon found the stumps. Hose followed afterwards, having contributed a useful 14, receiving his quietus from a good length ball from Payne.

At 69 the fifth wicket fell, Makin being caught by Tavorner off Payne for four runs. The two Hancocks then monopolized the game and getting set carried the score from 69 to 100 in a very short time, both playing a good game.

Six runs after the century R. Hancock put up a catch to the bowler, Tavorner, and had to retire with 32 to his credit. H. Hancock was not long in following; for, at 120, he fell to a ball from Dempsey, being responsible for 30. Without any addition to the score Saunders was dismissed by Tavorner for a single run.

The innings was brought to a close by the fall of Sutherland's wicket for no score, Phelps not batting.

The following were the scores:—MR. HANCOCK'S TEAM.

Lt.-Col. Hamilton c. Pearce. 2

b. Tavorner 28

Capt. Clapham b. Donnelly. 2

A. A. Claxton c. sub. b. 2

Tavorner 14

G. T. Hose b. Payne 14

H. R. Makin c. Tavorner b. 4

Payne 30

R. Hancock. c. & b. Tavorner 32

H. Hancock b. Dempsey 30

E. J. Saunders b. Tavorner 1

A. R. Lowe not out 0

A. R. Sutherland c. Donnelly 0

b. Tavorner 0

Extras 7

Total 180

REVOLUTIONARIES SEIZE TRAIN NEAR BRITISH TERRITORY.

Information reached us this morning that gangs of revolutionaries forced drivers, stokers, etc., on one of the engines, used for construction work, on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway, to continue running between Samohun and Pinglu. They were armed, and pointed their revolvers at the men on board the engine.

Trucks were commandeered and these were utilized for the conveyance of men, arms and ammunition, and it is rumoured that a big force is concentrating at Sheklung.

The engineer in charge, Mr. Moore, is now staying at Tai-po.

All the Europeans, who were on this section beyond Lowu, were ordered to seek shelter on British territory some days ago, and some are now in Hongkong.

Some interesting developments are expected daily.

Since the above information was received a "Telegraph" representative has made inquiries of European refugees now resident in Hongkong. Many came in a few days ago, for trouble had been anticipated for some time.

They had been warned, and had not failed to take advantage of the warning. There has been little semblance of order; we were informed, for some time in this wild district, which is just a few miles beyond the British frontier.

COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONER HERE.

Mr. Lovett M. Wood, who arrived in Hongkong on board the American Maru, which rendered assistance to the wrecked Asia, is visiting various places in the Orient in search of commercial information on behalf of the United States Government.

He first intends to visit Japan, Formosa, Manchuria, Calcutta, Bombay, and returns to America via England. His trip, he expects, will occupy one year.

Mr. Wood has had several interesting interviews, he says, with leading Chinese merchants and has visited several American business houses. Last night he had the pleasure of visiting the St. John Lodge of Freemasons, when three degrees were conferred.

Mr. Wood, who was first connected with the Canadian Lodge, he being Canadian born, had the honour, three years ago, of receiving the degree of Knight Commander in the Scottish Rite Lodge, and he has been through the chairs of the Blue Lodge and 28 years ago was Past Master.

Mr. Wood, asked regarding the wreck of the Asia, said he could not add to the already "excellent" account given on May 1st by the "Telegraph."

For a long number of years he has conducted a trade paper in America, and commenting on newspapers in Hongkong said the "Telegraph" was a fine sample of Colonial newspaper work. He had not expected to find, he said, papers of such quality in this far eastern English colony.

For the next day or so, Mr. Wood will take up residence just outside the British boundary, where he is visiting friends.

CHINA'S NEW OPEN PORT.

HEUNGOWH AND ITS PROSPECTS.

On the 1st of May, the celebrations in honour of Heungowh being declared a free port were successfully carried out on a grand scale. A number of foreign and Chinese visitors went over to witness the ceremonies. The display of the Chinese ensign was very prominent, and crackers were freely let off. The Customs stationed in the place put up a board informing the public that Heungowh had been declared a free port, and salutes were then fired.

A European has let five shops on the north side of the port preparatory for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

It is reported that the European intends to acquire several plots for the accommodation of his workshop.

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SUPREME COURT.

HONGKONG BANK SHARES.

WHO IS THE OWNER?

A rather important question pregnant with probable far-reaching issues to the business community of Hongkong came up for discussion before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court Monday morning, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, when Chan Wai Chi filed a writ against Chan Nu Ying for the trial of an issue as to the ownership of certain shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by O. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff on the issue and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. H. Lind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendant.

Mr. Potter stated that that was an issue as to whether the defendant Chan Wai Chi and, through him, the mortgagee Ho Man, was entitled to the possession of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank and 12 new shares which had been issued by the bank. That issue was the result of an order which was made by his Lordship on the 6th January, 1911. He represented both Chan Wai Chi and Ho Man, and his friend represented Chan Nu Ying, the defendant on that issue who was plaintiff in a previous action.

At this point, Mr. Pollock raised the question of intervention and the Court engaged in a discussion which lasted for some time.

Mr. Potter said that he thought it would perhaps be better to state some facts briefly.

His Lordship—Does it really matter? I think it would really be in the interests of your client Ho Man that he should stand out of this case. There will be complicated costs.

Mr. Potter—This issue has arisen out of a letter which was written by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist on behalf of Ho Man as his solicitors. It's really a result of that letter that this issue was directed on the 6th January, 1911. That really was the start of the whole matter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that Ho Man should raise his own issue.

His Lordship—I think it would save costs if the proceedings were to run on and then adjourn for a day or two in order to allow a formal issue being framed.

After further discussion, it was finally agreed that Ho Man should stand aside and in the event of his being entitled to argue his title, then corroborative evidence could be called.

Mr. Potter—It was really a result of that letter that Chan Wai Chi was made plaintiff in this case. There are certain allegations of fraud against my client. My friend is trying to make me answer the fraud.

Mr. Pollock—I don't know if my friend is trying to alter the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter—Let us go back to 1900. A man named Chan King Ting died on 31st July, 1900, at Chefoo. By his will he appointed Chan Wong Shi.

Mr. Pollock—I think it would simplify matters if we call them by their last two names. They are all Chans.

Mr. Potter—Certainly. Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that by deceased's will, he appointed Wong Shi, his concubine, his executrix. Part of the estate left by the testator King Ting consisted of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank. Towards the end of 1906, the shares were transferred by the executrix to Chan Wai Chi in part payment of monies advanced to the estate by the latter. Early in 1907, Chan Wai Chi became the registered owner of the Hongkong Bank shares. Although the exact date was not admitted, the fact was admitted in an affidavit filed by Mr. Hett.

Mr. Pollock—The date is March, 1907. I agree on that point.

Mr. Potter—In September, 1908, in security for a loan of \$11,000 Chan Wai Chi deposited the shares with Ho Man. That is not very important but it is an incident in the case. On the 13th February, 1909, an originating summons

was issued. Those proceedings were started by way of an originating summons. Chan Nu Ying being plaintiff and the only defendant being Wong Shi. On the 17th February, four days later, an application was made ex parte and the result was that an order was made calling upon Chan Wai Chi to deliver the shares of which he had been the registered owner for two years within twenty-four hours. At that time, he was not a party. A subsequent peremptory order was made calling upon him to produce the shares upon pain of committal for contempt of Court. The shares were produced and had since been kept by the Receiver. Subsequently, Chan Wai Chi was added as a defendant. Your Lordship must see that at the time he was deprived of the shares he was the legal owner of the shares. He simply handed them over to save himself from being in prison. That was the position as far as Chan Wai Chi was concerned. It is admitted that Chan Wai Chi is the legal owner of the shares and it is for the plaintiff to prove facts which will go to deprive him of the legal registered ownership of the shares. You'll be putting me in an absolutely impossible position if I've to disprove a case which has never been proved. Chan Wai Chi's position is impregnable.

Mr. Pollock—I sent a letter admitting the registered ownership but I never suggested that another party should be the plaintiff.

His Lordship—The estate was the owner of the shares prima facie.

Mr. Pollock—It does not matter who was the registered owner. The question is whether he can prove a title which will displace the title of the beneficiaries under the will.

His Lordship—Now my mind is clear.

Mr. Potter—The executrix was entitled to sell any portion of the estate to anyone she liked. Unless my friend can prove fraud, he cannot attack Chan Wai Chi.

His Lordship—If there has been subsequent charge, I cannot say whether a prima facie case has been made out.

Mr. Potter—The fraud consists of this—that the shares were not sold at all.

His Lordship—There's a conflict of two prima facie titles. Now I'm coming to the position I've maintained right through.

Mr. Potter—Chan Wai Chi was the defendant.

His Lordship—Now I see clearly why I made him plaintiff.

Mr. Potter—If your Lordship is against me, then there would be no safe guard for any man dealing in any way in shares.

His Lordship—I quite agree.

Mr. Potter—It comes to this—that any man can be called upon by a beneficiary how he has come to be in the possession of shares.

His Lordship—You're opening up a large field of discussion of the law. You are trying to prove your case on a point of law.

Mr. Potter—No, I want plaintiff to prove his case.

His Lordship—There's an essential point you must prove—where did you get the shares from?

Mr. Potter—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock—Under what circumstances they were obtained.

Mr. Potter—Suppose after a year he sells the shares and so on, you'll be getting the person who may happen to hold the shares in the unfortunate position of not being able to prove how he got them.

His Lordship—How did the registration come about?

Mr. Potter—There was a transfer.

Mr. Pollock—The transfer was made for a nominal consideration of \$10.

Mr. Potter—It does not matter. That's a matter for attack by my friend. Your Lordship must see in what an awkward position my friend is trying to put me in. He's trying to get me to disprove a case of which I know nothing.

His Lordship—It's quite clear you must justify your title to the shares. That's the whole question. I should have thought the first thing you should have produced was the probate. On the face of it, you are not entitled to the shares.

Mr. Potter—I don't know what I have to prove. There's the probate, the assignment and the certificate of shares. There's

His Lordship—You are trying to emphasize, and rightly so, the danger of the views I hold on the matter, but it's fifty times as dangerous to the other side.

Mr. Potter—The point goes to the root of commercial matters.

His Lordship—There must be something to justify your title to the shares.

Mr. Potter—There's nothing but the assignment.

His Lordship—There must be something, even if it happens to be the Bank's stamp.

Mr. Potter—There may be some mark on the probate. (After consulting papers) Yes, the probate does bear the Bank's stamp.

Proceeding, Counsel pointed out that the effect of his Lordship's decision would be very far-reaching. It would deprive a person of his rightful property unless he could prove something or other to justify his title to the property, of which he was the registered, and, in the eyes of the law, the legal owner.

His Lordship—The point is quite clear. I think your title to the shares is liable to be upset unless you can justify it in some way or other.

Mr. Potter—What about all those unfortunate persons who buy the property?

His Lordship—That can't be helped. A hundred subsequent transactions don't make a transaction good which was originally bad. I'm quite satisfied on the point.

Chan Wong Shi was called into the box and testified to the death of Chan King Ting, the testator in connection with the will bearing on the case.

AN ASTOUNDING MOVE.

The time has arrived for the Colony of Hongkong to be on the qui vive. We must watch with jealous care all attempts of the Canton malcontents to involve a power friendly to China and the present Chinese Government in complications. We would draw attention to the information furnished by our Canton correspondent, published in the columns of Friday evening's issue, wherein it is stated by our correspondent that:—

Yesterday the Self-Government Investigation Society distributed hand bills to the public stating that the members had been instructed by the Canton Viceroy that His Excellency was in receipt of a telegram from the Governor of Hongkong as to the influx of the people from Canton into Hongkong during the last week. In the telegram it is stated that Hongkong was so cramped with the people from Canton that it was impossible to accommodate such a multitude. It is reported that the Governor intends to limit the number of people landing at Hongkong.

We congratulate our Canton correspondent for contributing news so important in character.

This must be an attempt on the part of the Self-Government Investigation Society to score a point not only against the Viceroy, but also against the Government of Hongkong. Wespy authoritatively that the Governor of this colony sent no such telegram to the Viceroy of Canton, or to any other person.

The Viceroy could not, therefore, have so informed the Self-Government Investigation Society, which, if this is an example of their style and method, should be renamed the Self-Improvement Society, and they should at once engage competent instructors with a view to attaining that degree of improvement apparently so necessary for them.

Is it possible that the Viceroy of Canton would lend himself to such a subterfuge that he might, by so doing, check the outflow of law-abiding and peaceful residents of the Canton district who are seeking a domicile where peace, law and order is assured?

The Government of this Colony will now, and always, welcome with open arms all such Chinese as are now coming to Hongkong in hordes. They are China's best, it spells loss for Canton, but gain for Hongkong. Welcome all ye affrighted!

Mr. F. W. Manze, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, who was formerly stationed at Tengyao, on the Indian frontier, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Canton, the commercial capital of south China.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Moreover how many uprisings have there been in recent years in different parts of China with naught but abortive results? How many opportunities have been given to prophets of evil, obsessed by the want of coherence in the rulings of Peking, to prophesy falsely? The only thing of which experience has taught us to be sure in China is that serious trouble, not the sporadic outburst of a day or two, comes as a thief in the night and for the most part is not to be expected.

The descriptions given recently by our Canton correspondent of the methods of revolutionary propaganda are extremely significant. On one occasion the steamer, on which our correspondent was travelling, was boarded by a young man who harangued the ship's company in impassioned strains, calling on them to cast off the Manchu yoke and deliver the land from centuries of misrule. Newspapers, which find their way among the masses in spite of rigorous censorship, are nevertheless in fierce denunciations of the dynasty. Public opinion is still further moulded by the number of Chinese returning from abroad who can bring the weight of comparative criticism to bear on the Government's deficiencies. And underneath all is the traditional loyalty of the South towards the long-deposed Ming, and the strong sense of nationality which the Manchus have never trodden out of the proud Southerners. In such a powder-mine of feeling, the least incident will strike a spark to fire an explosion, and the assassination of Tartar-General Fu Chi was no small incident. The manner in which that murder was committed, the bravery with which the murderer met his death were exactly calculated to inflame popular passion. He died for his country, making war on the Manchus and glorying in his death; and many persons "sighed deeply and shed tears when they saw his blood on the ground."

Not the least noteworthy feature of the Canton disturbance is the scrupulous care that would seem to have been taken by the insurgents to avoid injury to foreign lives or property, says the "North China Daily News." In no sense, we are told, is the movement anti-foreign; and for all the safety of Shanghai is concerned, the foreign gunboats lying in the river might as well be at Hongkong. It is not to be supposed that foreigners are any the more beloved than in the past; indeed no small part of the complaint against the Manchus is the humiliations to which they are declared to have exposed China from abroad. But the inevitable consequences of interference with peaceful traders are now fully realized, and the immediate quarrel lies elsewhere. The significance of such a policy is not likely to be lost upon Peking; but in what way the Government will act upon its deductions, is difficult to see. There will, no doubt, be a redoubling of the inquiry against the entry of rebels and weapons into China which already bears heavily upon the people. But these things are of the order that are not seen, and some more conspicuous sign of repentance is demanded of Peking if revolutionaries are to cease from troubling. A native critic, comparing the murder of Fu Chi with that of Governor En Min in 1907, has shown that the Anhui atrocity hastened the publication of the Constitutional reform programme. It may be that the unrest in Canton will similarly hasten the reassembling of the Tzschouyuan; and it is possible that such a course would afford some relief to the general pressure. There seems little reason to doubt that Peking is indeed alive to the situation, and that it has good men both in high and subordinate places who might introduce changes for the better, were they allowed time. But the tragedy of Peking is that it is allowed no time because it receives no confidence from the reform party. It is then the question whether the debates of the Tzschouyuan would be more likely to add to or suppress popular discontent; and the only answer seems to be that a screaming safety valve is better than a hermetically sealed boiler. Blind and incoherent as the actions of China's popular representatives have appeared to be, it is beyond question that they have exerted a leavening influence. The move, even if the movement be directed by a light invisible to Western eyes.

The "Shanghai Times" commenting on the Canton outrage, says:—"It is a significant fact that the recent attempted demolition of the Viceroy's Yamen at Canton came quickly upon the heels of the execution of Wan Sang-tai for the murder of the Acting Tartar-General Fu Chi. Whether there was any connection between the two events remains to be seen, but the widespread unrest in the south, coupled with the impressionable character of the Cantonese, and the ardent appeals to their patriotism and hatred of the Manchus made by the condemned man as he was being carried through the streets of Canton in a basket to the place of execution, suggests that there was. Constantly the man threatened the officials that if they put him to death his execution would be paid for with their blood, and that the members of the society to which he belonged would rise and massacre the whole of the provincial officials. The threats had the effect of striking fear to the hearts of the officials, who doubled their guards and took other precautions to prevent molestation, and now that an attack has been made it is certain to be attributed to the supporters of the executed man even if such was not the case. Official business in Canton, at least, is certain to be violently disorganized, especially as several of those concerned are in receipt of threatening letters, and it is difficult to say when calm will be restored. The "Dare to Die Society," of which there happens to be an organisation in Shanghai, is busy distributing letters marking officials for vengeance, and even the constable who effected the arrest of the murderer of Fu Chi has been notified that his days are numbered. If this reckless body is behind the attack upon the Yamen at Canton the Government will find itself hard pushed in these perilous times to palliate them. A grave mistake was made by publicly displaying a man likely to be apotheosized for his deeds, and a graver one will be made if the officials now exhibit fear of his friends. Strong and prompt action is demanded.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion, at 8 a.m.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—30th April; 2nd Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.: Responses, Feriat; Venite, Hinde; Psalms of the 30th morning; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Barnaby. Holy Communion, 11.45 a.m.: Hymns, 140, 259 and 197; Kyrie, Hiles in G. Evensong, 5.45 p.m.: Responses, Feriat; Psalms, of the 30th evening; Magnificat, Nune Dimittis, Maund in G.; Anthem, "Sing praises"—Gounod; Hymns, 13, and 426; Sevenfold Amen. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Thompson, B.A.; Voluntary, Fantasia and Fugue—Bach.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Special Morning Preacher, Rev. G. H. Bondfield. Public Worship, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Service for Children in Peak Church at 3 p.m., conducted by Rev. C. H. Hickling.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West.—3rd Sunday after Easter, 7th May, 1911. Matins, 11 a.m. Venite, Elvey Banks. Psalms, "Langdon's Collection." Hallel, Trent, Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle. Kyrie, Abba. Hymns, 107, 204, 109, 361. Holy Communion, 12.15 p.m. Evensong, 6.30 p.m. Psalms, Goss. Magnificat, Smart, 14th p.m. Nunc dimittis, Barnaby 7th p.m. Hymns, 379, 330, 552, 24.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—3rd Sunday after Easter, 30th April. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; noon. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service at 6 p.m.

German Chapel, 11 a.m. German Service. Preacher, J. Muller.

HOW ARUNDEL FARED.

By the steamer Polin, Richard Arundel, the boiler-tender of the Asia, whose safety has been the cause of so much anxiety during the past week, arrived in Shanghai on May 3, safe and sound. Arundel is a slightly built Yorkshireman—a plain son of the sea—and he seems to have borne the unenviable position in which he was placed with no little equanimity. He has certainly come through an experience which in these modern days, and so near to a civilized community, is to some extent unique, and that he has done so without injury, in view of what was happening around him, east as he was on a piratical island, is something to be thankful for. His adventures have lacked the exciting quality which has characterized so many similar episodes in past days in China, and to a sound common sense, which led him to seek the protection of two respectable Chinese traders in what may have been for him a moment of great danger—at a time in fact when he was alone with the pirates who were looting the Asia—he probably owes his early release from a harassing situation.

ALONE WITH PIRATES.

With the arrival of Arundel in Shanghai the full story of the wreck of the Asia is completed. The other details have already been given, and it now only remains to relate his tale. The Asia went on the rocks on the Sunday morning, and that day was occupied in shipping the passengers and crew off, first to the island and then to the steamer Shaohsing. Arundel was in the boat on which Mr. Cousins, the second engineer, and Mr. Miller, the quartermaster, left the ship, along with them being two Chinese sailors and a Japanese boy. From here the boats tried to make the island, but since morning a heavy mist had spread over the sea, obscuring everything. In this predicament the occupants of the boat were glad to meet a junk, and in this they were taken ashore. Having spent the night in a hut on the beach, the small party tried to convey to the islanders that they wished to be taken back to the steamer, and as the latter made preparations to go off in sampans the foreigners thought that they would be taken to safety. While five of them were put into one sampan, Arundel entered the other, and the boats pushed off. It was here that the adventures of the unfortunate man began. The sampan in which he was placed alone made for the wreck, and in spite of all he could do to persuade the men to carry him to the Shaohsing, the fishermen took him straight to the Asia, and there started to loot. On the way to the wreck the boat containing Mr. Cousins passed within a short distance of that in which Arundel was, and though the latter signalled and shouted to them, he was unable to attract attention, and within a few minutes he was alone with the islanders. These lost no time in the work of looting, but all at once they desisted and made for shore. Their hurry to be off is easily explained. Arundel saw nothing to cause them to leave so hastily, but evidently the fishermen saw a foreign boat approaching. As a matter of fact at that moment a boat had been dispatched from the America Maru with the object of looking for the missing man, and it was this that had made the men so suddenly cease their work of plunder.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Back to the shore they went, and now Arundel must have realized that he was to some extent a prisoner in their hands. When they landed he was not allowed to leave the sampan, and whilst the men were stowing the loot ashore one of the crew—and a villainous looking gang they were—pushed the craft out into the water. Here it remained until the pirates were ready to proceed on board again, and so Arundel had no chance of escape. The second visit to the Asia lasted for two or three hours, and on this occasion the marauders were allowed to continue their nefarious work uninterrupted. Towards evening they set back once more, and now Arundel saw a slight hope of escape from this unpleasant company. He heard a repetition of what had occurred previously, and as soon as the sampan touched the shore he leaped off. Even though

out of the sampan he was by no means free, and it was no easy matter to make up his mind what course to take. Whilst on the horns of this dilemma he espied on the slope of the hill rising from the shore two men whom he took to be Chinese merchants. Their attire was different from those of the fishermen, and as events turned out his surmise was correct. Believing that in their company he would be safer than with the piratical gang in whose presence he was, he ran to them and by means of signs tried to make them understand his plight.

What would have happened had he remained among the pirates there is no saying, but fortunately this was not to be. To the credit of the two men whom he now asked for help, he said that they behaved well to him, even beyond the ordinary. One of them went back to interview the islanders, and then they indicated to him that he should accompany them. They proceeded over the hills, and after about an hour's walk arrived at a small village. Overnight the shipwrecked man was accommodated in the house of the merchants, where he was most hospitably treated, and the following morning they embarked in a junk and set out for the mainland. For six or eight hours they sailed, and as night was drawing in landed at a small village, the name of which cannot be stated with accuracy. This was on Tuesday night. Next morning one of the merchants walked with Arundel to Haimun, which was reached in about eight hours' time.

UNDER GUARD TO NINGPO.

By a piece of the greatest good luck the merchant carried with him a small English-Chinese dictionary or text-book, although he was unable to speak a word of English, and by means of this book, by pointing out to him the word Shanghai with the Chinese characters opposite, Arundel was able to convey to him where he wanted to go. Evidently the merchant intended bringing Arundel to Shanghai with him, but at Haimun a difficulty arose. Here there was a man who could speak some English, and in the course of two conversations Arundel learned that he could not proceed further without the permission of the senior local official who was at Ningpo. He wanted that a message had been sent to him and that he would be shipped to Ningpo on the Friday. Friday came, but there was no sign of his going to Ningpo. He found himself to all intents and purposes a prisoner, for while he was allowed to walk about he was ever being watched. On Monday night, however, he left on board a small Chinese steamer, and next day reached Ningpo. Here a foreign officer was waiting for him at the jetty, and he was soon being interviewed by the British Consul. Arundel was clad in his ordinary engine-room rig-out, and the Consul kindly provided him with a suit of clothes. He left Ningpo on Tuesday night, and arriving in Shanghai concluded the most adventurous ten days of his life, part of which—the worst part—was spent among people who to his eyes were little better than savages.—"North China Daily News."

LOG BOOK.

The British steamer Inverack, conveying two thousand tons of railway pontoon materials to Japan from New York, has struck a rock off Mozambique. The delay caused by this accident means that the restoration of railway communications in Japan will be seriously affected.

Captain Lincoln, after thirty-four years in the service of the C.M.S.N. Co., his last command being the steamer Kwanglee, has retired from active service.

While the M. M. str. Australian was coming up the river at Shanghai on Saturday week she had a narrow escape from colliding with the str. Kobe Maru, which was lying at the N.Y.K. lower wharf. When only about twenty feet distant from the Japanese steamer, the Australian grounded. She lost an anchor and chain which will be recovered shortly. The M. M. steamer was eventually towed to a safe mooring place.

SUPREME COURT.

THE HONGKONG BANK

SHARES ISSUE.

BANK ASSISTANT'S EVIDENCE.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ENGLISH LAW.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, on the Original side of the Supreme Court Tuesday morning, the trial was resumed of an issue as to the ownership of 24 Hongkong Bank shares and 12 new shares issued by the Bank. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for the plaintiff (Chan Wai Chi) on the issue and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendant (Chan Nu Ying) on the issue.

Mr. Evans, of the Hongkong Bank, was called into the witness-box.

His Lordship—What's the practice of the Bank when probate is presented without a special object?—We enter it in the books.

When a person has shares, do you enter them in the books?—Not necessarily.

When persons become owners of shares do you put them in the books?—It is not necessary, though it has been done sometimes.

How are you to know then who is the owner of the shares. In this case, the shares seem to have belonged to the deceased.—Our only method is to keep a probate book.

So that when a transfer comes about, the executor becomes the holder of the shares?—Yes.

In answer to further questions by his Lordship, witness stated he was not in a position to offer a suitable explanation. He had merely been asked to come forward and produce the probate book and testify to the entries made therein.

Mr. Pollock—It is meant to register probate as well?—Yes.

Every transfer must be made out by deed?—Yes.

It is also the practice that you don't recognise a transferee unless his name is approved and entered on the register of the Bank?—Yes.

Mr. Pollock (To his Lordship)—That may be important by-and-bye. It may not be important now. It is Article 62 of the Deed of Settlement.

Witness was then excused.

Mr. Pollock said that with regard to the question of disbursements, or alleged disbursements, as a matter of law, the other side was precluded from taking up the question. The power of the Registrar was final and binding.

Mr. Potter—The question is not relevant on the issue.

Mr. Pollock referred his Lordship to an order made in Chambers by his Lordship on the 24th June, 1910, on an application which was made by way of an originating summons, for certain accounts to be taken.

His Lordship—The order there would have related to certain shares in the Yangtze Insurance Company.

Mr. Pollock—The order was made for various accounts to be taken—an account of personal estate, funeral expenses, legacies and annuities coming into the hands of the plaintiff, and so on. The matter came up before Mr. Kemp before he went home. On the 19th September, 1910, Mr. Kemp disallowed the funeral expenses on the ground that no vouchers were produced. The amount was a very large one—nearly \$5,000. On the general question of disbursements, Mr. Kemp disallowed the whole of the disbursement, side of the account and said plaintiff could be assumed to be in possession of the whole or greater part of the estate.

Mr. Potter—That inquiry was never concluded. It is clear we can't be stopped when the inquiry was never finished.

Mr. Pollock—I can't refer to three or four items at the same time. It is beyond my powers. He took out a summons, which was quite a proper procedure to adopt, on the 10th October, 1910, and the result was that the order was discharged or varied. What Mr. Wakeman decided on that point appeared on his notes. Mr. Beavis applied for a re-inquiry on

the ground that non-production of vouchers was no ground for disallowance of the items. The application was refused on the ground that the inquiry could not be re-opened once the items had been disallowed. The case stood this way. Those disbursements which had been brought forward to show that they had paid certain items were disallowed. If they were dissatisfied with the order they could have appealed in the ordinary way by motion applying for discharge or variance, and the Registrar's decision could have been upset. This question is important on the issue, as it was on the disbursements that the loan by Chan Wai Chi hinged.

Mr. Potter—The question is whether it is relevant at all! This issue deals with a title to certain shares.

His Lordship agreed.

Mr. Pollock—The trouble is that it'll make my cross-examination of Wong Shi considerably "loosened." I've a lot of bombs to fire at your Lordship (Laughter).

Mr. Potter—I told your Lordship that my friend had a lot of bombs in his pockets to fire at your Lordship (Laughter).

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that all he had been asked by his Lordship to do yesterday—and he was bound to do it—was to show how his client came to be in the possession of the shares in dispute.

His Lordship—Not only that but you must show you are entitled to them.

Mr. Potter—Am I to be blamed if the executrix had acted wrongly? Even assuming that she was guilty of breach of trust, what has that to do with Chan Wai Chi? It was never suggested that the money had gone into his pockets.

His Lordship—But the fact is fairly patent that he knew all that was going on and was a consenting party.

Mr. Potter—It is for my friend to show why I should not continue to be in possession of the shares. Surely it is not for me to show why I should continue in possession of them! I've already proved my client to be the registered and, for that reason, the legal owner of the shares.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the family was wealthy one and lived beyond their means, beyond the will and borrowed money from Chan Wai Chi and paid him out of the estate.

Mr. Potter—Borrowed through the executrix and transferred shares in return.

His Lordship—I can't say.

Mr. Potter—She must have done so. There was no other way. If Chan Wai Chi so pleased, he was entitled to lend money to the executrix. She executed the transfer herself.

His Lordship—But she gave him power of attorney?

Mr. Potter—When the time came for the sale of the shares, she made the transfer herself. All I want to show is that I've made out a prima facie case. If people assent to do a certain thing, they cannot afterwards come back and dissent.

Mr. Pollock—An infant cannot dissent.

Mr. Potter—A guardian has the right of absolute disposal of property. The ward has legal remedy.

His Lordship—If I were to sanction what you are asking me to, I'll upset the whole principle of English law as regards the Chinese. The Chinese could then do what they liked with wills.

Mr. Potter—There's nothing in English law to prevent a person from doing what he liked as long as property is vested in him. In this case, all the beneficiaries under the will agreed to do a certain thing, namely, to borrow money. If the beneficiaries agreed to throw the property into the harbour, they could have done so. There's nothing in English law in a case where the beneficiaries agree on a certain course of action to force them to observe the exact terms of a will.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, there is.

Mr. Potter—My friend says there is.

Mr. Pollock—There's the question of an infant.

Mr. Potter—There's only this infant who is giving us all this trouble. It's rather significant that he is the only person who disagrees. It doesn't make our legal position any stronger but the fact is there. He has his remedy, although he has been re-imposed out of the property. It's not a case of the executrix

being guilty of breach of trust but one of lending money to the executrix on a will in respect of which all the beneficiaries agreed.

His Lordship—Then you say that an infant can't re-open because the guardian turns round, and says "I was your guardian."

Mr. Potter—He has his remedy. In this case, there were five beneficiaries. Four were of age. One was not, and had a testamentary guardian. Now the powers vested in a testamentary guardian are vastly superior to those of an ordinary guardian.

His Lordship—Was she appointed testamentary guardian?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Do you say that in a case of administration that would be a complete answer?—Yes.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TO REJUVENATE CHINA.

Out of the 3,740 Chinese students at the Japanese capital 1,600 are supported by their respective provincial governments, home schools or educational boards which transmit to their regular monthly allowances through the Chinese Minister there, says the "Hankow Daily News." The boys are taking great pains in the selection of the educators who are to rejuvenate China to make sure to send conservative competent men to "start the evolutionary mechanism going and the ardour of the radicals here is being repressed to eliminate any semblance of a revolutionary tendency in the movement." The students are inaugurating their campaign in a very business-like manner. All their sessions are orderly and deliberate, only the Chinese language is spoken as a precaution to secrecy and while a number of Japanese reporters have sought information as to the proceedings no one has been able to find out much about them. Six more representatives will be sent off in a short while and these workers will be left in the field, the force being gradually increased, until the moral and social uplift has been carried throughout the Empire and old China holds up her head to assume the rank of a world power among the nations.

Whilst one is able to do nothing else but admire such a scheme, it seems to us that these students—young and generally hair-brained—have a long, a very long way to go before China's "rejuvenation" (which the writer so enthusiastically enforces upon one's mind) will take place.

DELAYED MAILS.

MANILA MERCHANTS MAKE COMPLAINT.

The question of delayed mails is just now agitating the minds of merchants in Manila. Recently there have been frequent cases of freight arriving in the Islands before the invoices sent by mail.

Major W. H. Anderson, of the well known firm of W. H. Anderson and Co. cites the case of a large quantity of mail that was forwarded from Hongkong recently on the Yuensang, leaving that port at 1 p.m., instead of on the Zafiro, which left at 4 a.m., on the same date. The Yuensang takes about 70 hours to make the trip while the Zafiro makes it in 50 to 60 hours.

It is suggested in Manila that a government official of the bureau of posts be sent to Hongkong whose duty it will be to expedite these mail transshipments, in case it is inexpedient to have the matter attended to by their American consul there or by some of his employees.

The Manila officials are now in communication with the Hongkong Government.

A complaint has been lodged at the police station by Wong Yung, an unemployed Chinese, of 104 Des Vaux Road West. He alleges that on the 7th inst., about 10.30 p.m., he was approached from behind by a man who put one hand over his mouth and the other over his eyes. A confederate then relieved him of his pocket book, containing \$85. The complainant says that he can identify one of the three men, who have been concerned in the robbery.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. Those present:—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. A. Chatham, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hon. Mr. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Col. Bedford and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

NO CHANGE OF NAME.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary was received with regard to the change of title of the board. It ran:—"Referring to your letter of the 13th April, I am directed to inform you that no change will be made in the title of the board."

The letter was laid on the table on the proposal of the Chairman.

RAT GUARDS.

The President of the Board minutes the following with regard to the inspection of rat guards:—"In connection with the provision of rat guards, raised by one of the members, it has been found difficult for the sanitary inspectors, who are not engaged on harbour work, to enforce the bye-laws. I therefore recommend that the following officers, of the harbour master's department, be deputed by the board, under section 256 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, to enforce the bye-laws for the prevention of the dissemination of the plague by rats:—

Arthur Edward Davey, 1st boarding officer.

Rufino Lizola Rocha, 2nd boarding officer.

Simon Nunes, 1st junk inspector.

The President said that was a minute in which he suggested that, under section 256, certain officers of the Harbour Office should be appointed by the Board to enforce the bye-laws relating to the provision of rat guards. It was obvious that rat guards were only required in cases where ships were moored against the shore, but even so it was a very much simpler matter for boarding officers, who had to deal with the matter in the ordinary course of their duties, to have the matter in hand, than a sanitary officer. Of course an inspector could do the work, if the Board wished, in addition to his own duties, but he did not think they had so many opportunities. So far as he (the President) was aware, the Board had power to delegate authority to the boarding officers. The police could hardly deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said he thought the water-police could do the work.

The President said he thought they would have noticed that there had not been any case for a long time, and he was of the opinion that it was because a case had failed, on the ground that it had been brought by the wrong people. He did not think they could depute the water police to perform the work. The boats they would have chiefly to deal with would be river steamers. That was why he had suggested it. The harbour master had proposed these men, because, he took it, they would have the work easily before them.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said the men should report themselves, when they went on board.

The President—The man can carry warrants if it is wished.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett proposed that the matter be dealt with in committee and this course was adopted.

The President proposed that Arthur Edward Davey, 1st boarding officer, Rufino Lizola Rocha, 2nd boarding officer, and Simon Nunes, 1st junk inspector, be appointed to enforce the bye-laws for the prevention of the dissemination of the plague by rats.

Colonel Bedford seconded, and the resolution was carried.

NULLAHS.

The head of the sanitary department minutes:—"I should be much obliged if you could have a map prepared showing the extent of nullah training, in and around the city of Victoria, including Shaaukwan, and another showing the same thing in Kowloon. I propose hanging them in the board room."

Dr. Fitzwilliams minutes:—"Attached to the map I should like to see

(1) A table showing the amounts of money on nullah training during each year from 1901 to 1910 inclusive.

(2) The amount of nullah training, marked on the map with the year of completion of the work opposite it.

(3) The amount of nullah training, which has been asked for, i.e. recommended by the board for urgent construction with dates of recommendations.

(4) The most malarial districts, as far as they can be ascertained, differentiated, on the map, by colour.

A WELL.

A report was received from Insp. Taylor to the effect that he had discovered a well on the ground floor of 16 Gage St. and that the owner was using the water therefrom for the purpose of washing.

The Hon. E. A. Hewett asked if a case could be made out against the owner or tenant, and whether they could be prosecuted. He considered that it should be done if possible.

SANITATION.

Applications for permission to erect two water closets at the new Victoria theatre, Des Vaux Road, were also dealt with.

Permission was also asked for to erect four urinals at the University Hostel, Bonham road.

THE CONSERVANCY CONTRACTOR.

The select committee, appointed to deal with the complaints made against the conservancy contractor, reported that they had fined him \$20 on one complaint, while the others had been dropped. The complaint in question was that two of his boats were found in a dirty condition, and that another was partly full, contrary to the regulations.

THE ESTIMATES.

A minute by the President was submitted relative to the suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1912.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes:—"I should like a copy before we discuss it. It is impossible to carry all the details in one's head on account of the short time allowed for the circulation of the papers."

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minutes:—"I have not time to consider these figures now."

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—"It is customary to send a copy to each member."

The Hon. Registrar General minutes:—"Details should be given of the latrines and urinals considered necessary, and those recommended for inclusion in the estimates. The training of nullahs is essentially a sanitary matter, and the initiative should be with the Sanitary Department."

The draft estimates consisted of a mass of manuscript, and included the following: (a) A statement of the estimates and expenditure for 1910; the estimates during the first three months of 1911. The latter was also compared with the expenditure during the first quarter of 1910. (b) The analysis of incidental expenses for 1910. (c) A statement of the increments to which officers of the department will become entitled to during the year 1912 if their services have been such that they can be recommended for them. (d) A statement showing the increase and decrease proposed in the 1912 estimates.

MOTION FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION REFUSED.

HOTEL COMPETITION IN HONGKONG.

In the case in which Mr. Frederick Reichman, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, sued Mrs. Mary Ueschmann, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the business of a hotel-keeper in the Colony, his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, refused the application on the ground that there was no good reason to suppose that the continuance of defendant's business would inflict injury on plaintiff's business.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for plaintiff, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., defended, instructed by Mr. Hecker Harris.

The trial of the action will come on shortly.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, May 8th.
DISGUISED ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Some days ago an anarchist disguised himself as a woman in order to escape the attention of the police. His disguise was well got up, but unfortunately he was suspected by some braves stationed in South Street. He tried to run away but in the struggle his wig dropped and he was accordingly arrested.

"PIES" CONTAIN DYNAMITE.

Some time before the outbreak of the tumult in Canton, two quack Chinese and three women took up their quarters in a house near Sai-wai Street. The day after the outbreak the two men were arrested while going out in chairs. The news of their arrest was brought to the knowledge of the three women by the chair coolies. The women displayed great calmness, and left the house in chairs, but they never returned. The matter was reported by the landlord to the police, and the house searched. A quantity of arms and ammunition were discovered. A few days afterwards the house was cleaned, and three baskets containing eatables in the form of pies and rice horns, were found. They were thrown into the streets. A number of poor children in the neighbourhood and a woman at once made for the eatables. The female beggar was so hungry that she swallowed one of the pies. She dropped dead instantly. On examination it was found they contained nothing else but dynamite.

THE WRECK OF THE ASIA.

EX-SKIPPER'S VIEW.

The "Leading Light," of Shanghai, which is edited by a well-known ex-skipper of the China coast, has some caustic remarks to pass upon the circumstances surrounding the wreck of the Asia.

Dealing with the alleged piracy in the vicinity of the fatal island the writer points out that the fisher folk seem to have behaved as coast folk all the world over have behaved when a wreck is cast up in their neighbourhood. We know that not so very long ago a case of "wrecking" occurred in Cornwall, the villagers of one district being guilty of deliberately luring a ship on to the rocks. The Chinese junk and sampan folk who swarmed round the Asia in no way broke the law, until the officers and crew had abandoned the vessel. The wisdom of this abandonment is open to question, since it naturally suggested to the natives that the vessel had been left to her fate. As the "Leading Light," with first-hand knowledge of the facts, points out, no attempt whatever appears to have been made to protect the ship with a view to salvage. She was not anchored in order to prevent her slipping back into deep water, and since such action, in view of the fact that the vessel was only submerged as far as No. 4 hatch, would certainly have resulted in the saving of a large part of the valuable cargo and fittings we must agree with our northern contemporary that little was attempted and very little done. Had a portion of the crew stood by the vessel until a gunboat arrived to guard her from looters, there is no doubt that the loss to the owners and passengers would not have been so great. Under the circumstances, it is to be regarded as natural that the Chinese fisherfolk should have done what they could to benefit themselves by saving from the sea the valuables which were left at its mercy. The U.S. gunboat Helena might have preserved the wreck if she had remained on the scene; but the Asia was completely deserted as soon as it was known that the crew and passengers were safe. The junk folk may not have been within their rights in their looting her, but such action on their part was certainly natural. The conduct of the captain, officers and crew of the wrecked Asia was in all respects courageous, but we question the wisdom of the hurried abandonment of the vessel.

HONGKONG CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

The following list of subscriptions has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$1,000

Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. 1,000

Butterfield and Swire 1,000

David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. 1,000

E. D. Sassoon and Co. 1,000

E. Pabany 750

Molchers and Co. 500

Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 500

Carlowitz & Co. 500

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank 500

Hamburg-Amerika Linie 500

Siemssen & Co. 500

Norddeutscher Lloyd 500

Jelsson & Co. 500

Garrels, Borne & Co. 500

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China 500

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. 500

Ropes & Co. 500

Chater & Mody 500

G. H. Medhurst 500

Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. 250

Sunder, Wieler & Co. 250

Wm. Meyerink & Co. 250

Ferd. Bornemann & Co. 250

K. Blackhead & Co. 250

Gilman & Co. 250

Bradley & Co. 250

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 250

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. 250

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 250

Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai Steamboat Co., Ltd. 250

E. S. Kadoorie & Co. 200

Vacuum Oil Co. 200

Schmidt & Co. 150

Burns & Keif 150

Housor, Eberius & Co. 150

Ruedeker & Co. 150

Wendt & Co. 150

China Export-Import & Bank Co. 150

Kruse & Co. 150

Dra. Muller, Justi & Hoch 150

Hugo C. A. Fromm 100

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Ulderup & Schluter 100

Char. J. Gaupp & Co. 100

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Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd. 100

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. 100

John D. Humphreys & Son. 100

Thos. Cook & Son. 100

Vernon & Smyth. 100

Deacon, Looker & Deacon 100

Johnson, Stokes & Master 100

Wilkinson & Crist 100

Ewens & Hurston 100

Brutton & Hett 100

M. J. D. Stephens 100

Dennys & Bowley 100

Stewart Bros. 100

SUPREME COURT.

THE HONGKONG BANK SHARES CASE.

The trial of the issue as to the ownership of 24 Hongkong Bank shares and 12 new shares was resumed before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court Wednesday morning. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff on the issue (Chan Wai Chi) and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hott, represented the defendant (Chan Nu Ying) on the issue.

On the resumption of Court this morning, a discussion arose as to the question of the right of reply, which lasted for a considerable time. Eventually, after comprehensive and strenuous argument on the part of Mr. Potter, his Lordship overruled Counsel and called upon him to sum up his case.

Mr. Potter was about to open his case, when his Lordship said:— "There's one thing which troubles me. I can't get it into my mind. I don't see how the consent of the guardians comes into this question."

Mr. Potter—I gave evidence to prove that there was assent on the part of the plaintiff. Assuming that the transfer of the property was proper. That being so, Chan Wai Chi is entitled to possess the shares as against the Receiver. Afterwards, it may possibly come out that he is entitled to three-fourths of the property only but that question will have to be decided hereafter. It's now merely a question of possession. The question is what powers are vested in a testamentary guardian. (Counsel quotes authorities). The powers vested in a testamentary guardian are thus clearly seen to be of the widest nature. The powers in respect of real estate may be limited, but as regards personality, the powers are as wide as possible. As regards really, the powers are rather doubtful. For instance, it's very doubtful if a testamentary guardian could grant a lease during the period of the infant's minority, because the guardian would then be dealing in realty. It's ridiculous to apply the English law on the point to China. A Chinaman may have observed the English law in every way but it's quite possible there may be a statute of Charles of which he knew nothing (laughter).

Continuing his address, Mr. Potter said that in the event of his Lordship finding that the testamentary guardian had not the powers in question, the other beneficiaries under the will must be protected.

His Lordship—I don't quite see what form the protection is to take.

Mr. Potter—Let us assume that the shares are to be returned to the Receiver. It means that Chan Nu Ying will have made out a case. That would give him a claim over and above the shares. It would give him charge over the shares. Your Lordship can safeguard us now, so that when the action comes on for trial, we will not have to prove the fact of the guardians having acquiesced all over again. It'll save us trouble and expense.

His Lordship—Oh, yes.

Mr. Potter—There's the question of charges.

Mr. Pollock—All the property will not be chargeable. Twelve shares will be returned subject to certain payments. As regards the question of interest, it's clear that he can't have both interest and dividend. Regarding the other beneficiaries, they are not in the matter before your Lordship. No order can possibly be made charging any interest on the 24 shares because the beneficiaries are not in the proceedings before the Court. The only order which can safely be made is on one particular point which has been raised and not on any of the other points.

Mr. Potter—We made an application that they should be added as parties.

Mr. Pollock—That's different from saying that they have in fact been added. They cannot be taken to have so been added because the application, so to speak, has not been pressed home.

Mr. Potter—I only want to show that we did something in this matter.

Mr. Potter—The only point to be decided is whether Chan Wai Chi is entitled to the shares as against the estate.

His Lordship—It struck me as being the only point.

Mr. Pollock—It's in fact the only point. There's a definite issue before Your Lordship. My friend has quoted at great length from the texts but he did not produce a single case to show that a testamentary guardian had the powers that my friend tries to make out he has. To say that he has unlimited powers is in absolute contradiction to the terms of the document. A testamentary guardian can't say: "I'm going to do something wrong, but as I'm a testamentary guardian, I don't care a tuppence. I know it's wrong, but I'm going to do it." I submit that no property came under the will to any of the guardians under the will. It has been expressly stated by the authorities that an infant cannot be guilty of breach of trust, however much he may be purported to have assented to certain transactions. I submit that the only powers vested in a testamentary guardian would be if property was left directly and not in reversion of an infant without intervention of a trustee.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

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SCHOOLBOY WHO WAS APPOINTED COM-PRADORE.

CLAIM FOR SECURITY ADVANCED.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction Wednesday morning, Liu Pan Tung, described as a student, sued P. Schmidt and Company to recover the sum of \$220, money paid to the defendant in respect of cost of furniture. Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deneon, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. d'Almeida represented the defendant.

Mr. Stevenson said as the defendant did not appear, his friend could not be heard.

His Lordship—Can you show me any authority for that? I must ask you to prove your case.

Mr. Stevenson in opening his case stated that the defendant recently started business on the Shamshien as a general importer and exporter. He wanted a compradore and instructed two brokers, who were well-known bad characters in Canton, to get him one to produce security. He got into communication with his client and although at the time the latter was only a schoolboy, he was allowed to undertake the position of compradore to Schmidt and Company. He was taken to the office, saw the manager and the latter agreed to take him on condition that he advanced a security of \$1,500. Plaintiff said he could pay \$200 on the 3rd day of the 3rd moon (April 1) and the balance of \$1,300 within half a month. On that day, the plaintiff went into defendant's office and paid \$200 as deposit, for which he held a receipt. He was asked when he could start his duties and furnish an office-boy and coolie. Plaintiff replied he would commence his duties on the 1st April. He was also asked to have the furniture required taken to his furnished premises. He did so and was handed a receipt from the firm. It was agreed that plaintiff should be employed in the capacity of compradore on terms that the security was to be \$1,500. His client being a schoolboy, he was not very well acquainted with compradore business, but he was recommended by a schoolmaster. On the 7th of April, Schmidt and the plaintiff came down by the night-bus to Hongkong. Before they left Canton, Schmidt asked the plaintiff for the balance of \$1,300, whereupon plaintiff replied: "The money will be safer in my box than in yours." He also said that he did not have the money in Canton but intended to borrow it from a friend in Canton. On arrival in Hongkong, he was taken to Mr. Almada's office, where an agreement was drafted and later on it was sent to the Astor House, where Mr. Schmidt was staying. The agreement stated that the money should be paid into the bank in defendant's name, which the plaintiff refused to do. As the plaintiff was a stranger in the Colony, he took the agreement to a friend, who advised him not to sign it. Subsequently, plaintiff returned the agreement to Schmidt and told him he did not care to carry the matter any further. Schmidt said that unless he signed the agreement, he would be put in jail and made him affix his signature to a note. In the course of Mr. Stevenson's remarks, it came out that the plaintiff went to the defendant's office and asked for the return of the money advanced in respect of the furniture as was agreed upon, but was told by Schmidt to clear out of the office.

Evidence having been led, judgment was entered in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

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CANTON NEWS.

INFLAMMATORY LECTURES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 9.

It has come to the knowledge of H. E. the Viceroy that anti-Manchurian lectures are being delivered freely in Hongkong, in Macao and also on board steamers bound for Canton from Hongkong and Macao. The Viceroy is of opinion that this practice is fraught with danger to the public peace, especially in view of the fact that the rising in Canton has only just been suppressed. His Excellency is considering the best measures with a view to putting down this form of activity on the part of the revolutionaries. It is reported that the assistance of the Hongkong Government and that of the Macao Government will be sought for to put an end to these inflammatory lectures, as they can only tend to create hatred in the hearts of the people against the Manchus.

A CENSUS.

The Taptai for the Constabulary is now framing up a list of regulations with a view to taking a census of the Canton people.

TROUBLE FEARED AT SHEK-LUNG.

The commanders of the garrison stationed at Shek-lung yesterday reported to the Canton Viceroy that, considering the importance of the place, the number of forces at their disposal is not sufficient to protect the town. During the last few days, rumours have been current that this spot would be chosen for an out-break by the anarchists. Although nothing has happened, it is advisable to dispatch more troops. His Excellency intends to dispatch Commander Lui with the 6th regiment.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

The British Consul at Shamsien has written to the Canton Viceroy regarding the issue of bank notes by the Canton official specie department. The Consul says that new bank notes are being issued daily without any limit. The Consul asks the Viceroy whether he could propose some measures by which the British merchants and British subjects can use these notes without any anxiety. On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer and the Diplomatic Commissioner to consider the matter before sending a reply to the British Consul.

OPIMUM TAX INCREASED.

Yesterday the Canton Customs' Commissioner received a wire from Peking announcing that the duty on opium imported into China will be increased from Hai-kuan Tls. 110 to Tls. 350. The Commissioner has posted up the notice for the information of importers. As regards the opium monopoly in Canton, it is not likely that the monopoly will be abolished, as it only levies taxes on prepared opium.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following is a list of additional subscriptions to that published in yesterday's issue in connection with the above:—

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. \$500
S. J. David & Co. 350
Shewan, Tomes & Co. 250
Gibb, Livingston & Co. 250
W. R. Loxley & Co. 250
Macdonald & Co. 250
Lane, Crawford & Co. 250
The H.K. & China Gas Co. 250
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews Bank Ltd. 200
The H.K. Electric Co. 100
The China Borneo Co. 100
Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark 100
O. B. Brewery 100
Palmer and Turner 100
Linstead and Davis 100
N. J. Stabb, Esq. 100
E. H. Ray, Esq. 50
Harry Wicking & Co. 50
A. G. Gordon, Esq. 50
Kelly and Walsh 50
R. R. Hynd, Esq. 50
W. Dunbar, Esq. 50
R. C. Edwards, Esq. 20
C. H. Wakeman, Esq. 20
A. B. Rouse, Esq. 20

The appointments are announced of Sub-Lieutenant J. O. Mansfield to the Monmouth, to date April 1.

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A LOCAL DANGER.

BOARDING VESSELS UNDER WAY.

As we have already reported, the Marine Court magistrate recently fined certain masters of launches for boarding vessels in the harbour under way. A well-known firm here made a plea for leniency in the matter because of the fact that the steamer concerned had but little time in port.

Commenting on this "Leading Light" says: It is worthy of remark that the plea for leniency should have come from the vessel's agents who apparently disregard the anxieties and responsibilities thrown on the master of the vessel through launches and cargo boats making fast to him before he has reached his moorings.

The greatest amount of trouble is experienced by shipmasters outside the harbour limits from sampans and launches that attempt to board an incoming steamer in the hope of securing her Chinese deck passengers and it would be well if the authorities were to turn their attention to them. Trusting to its ability to keep clear of the cutter the sampan deliberately lies in the path of the ship and as she sweeps past at full speed, one of the crew who is stationed in the bows manages dexterously to take hold of some part of the vessel with a hook and a wire pennant with several fathoms of strong line attached. There is a breathless pause as the line runs out over the bows and as it nears the end it is surged over the bollards and brought up with a turn, and the boat that a moment before was lying idly on the water is now leaping along beside the steamer at a speed of ten or twelve knots while her crew scramble wildly up the side and board the ship. However fine it may be from a spectacular point of view, the practice is, nevertheless, a dangerous one and one that should be prevented by whatever means the local authorities may have at their disposal.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that by permitting this illegal boarding, Hongkong is laying itself open to grave dangers of infection in the cases of ships coming from ports where an epidemic is raging. There is nothing to prevent a horde of boarding-house runners from mingling freely with the deck passengers while they affix the labels of their houses to the luggage and then slipping back into their boats while the vessel goes on to the quarantine anchorage to be disinfected. There is, beside, the possibility, or one should say the fact, for it is frequently done, of opium being smuggled into the colony by these means.

MORE RISINGS FEARED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy stating that although the tumult in Canton has been entirely suppressed, the Board is in fear that similar risings may occur in other places. As Canton is a place where Chinese and foreigners come in contact both in business and privately, it is of the utmost importance that the lives and properties of the foreigners should be protected. The Board has asked the Viceroy to take every precaution in his power to prevent any international complications which will involve China in the payment of claims and compensation. On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun have jointly instructed the military authorities accordingly.

"Ugly Rumours from Canton" is the heading given by a contemporary to an ugly rumour from Hongkong, says the "Straits Echo." Hongkong is only about 82 miles from Canton, but it is surprising how quickly it can turn out these rumours from Canton, which are about as frequent as the cry of "Wolf" in the fable. Any way, we do not believe that "the soldiers at Canton intend joining the revolutionaries." They can't afford to pay the subscription, which is the first thing the modern revolutionaries ask for.

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THE REVOLUTION.

COUNTRYSIDE QUIET AND UNDISTURBED.

A special representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" spent Sunday in investigating the district between here and Canton.

The villages are quiet, although brigands and other bad characters are taking advantage of the present disturbance to cause trouble.

The attack on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which the "Telegraph" published on Saturday, is in no way connected with the Canton revolt. The revolutionaries were not implicated. The trouble has arisen because of the antagonism of certain Chinese employees of the road to one of the European engineers. There is no political significance whatever in this affair.

Although the country is quiet it would be idle to deny that the seeds of disturbance are germinating. In the villages along the river it was quite plain that the nerves of the people were tense. The "Telegraph's" representative was frequently warned that there were "bad characters" abroad, and even in places where troops were stationed the same feeling of uneasiness was displayed.

The heavy rains of the last few days have not added to the comfort of the people. Two Chinese were drowned before our representative's eyes at a ford suddenly flooded from the hills. At one point it rose eleven feet within an hour. Large areas are covered in water and the crops have been destroyed. It would seem, indeed, that nature is doing her best for the revolutionaries.

The general impression left on the mind, however, is that the Kwangtung Government with a strong and honest policy will escape from its difficulties with flying colours.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GJERTSON.

The death occurred on Saturday in Koba of Captain Johan Fredrik Gjertson, late gunner of the Oriental Whaling Co.'s steamer "Rex," at the age of 54. The deceased had been ill for some time, and in spite of the best medical attention, it was realised that the case—cancer of the liver—was a hopeless one. Deceased had been in Japan for about eighteen months engaged in whaling operations. He was one of the best-known of Norwegian whalers, and has taken part in many important expeditions connected with this branch of fishery. Deceased leaves a wife and family in his native town, Tjimo, near Tronsberg in Norway. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Landberg, L. Anderson, Meyer, Bruhn and Larsen, Captains Larsen, Halvorsen and O. E. Andersen. Mr. Shibutani, of the Oriental Whaling Co., who was the chief mourner, said a few words at the interment. Mr. Hasche, the Norwegian Consul at Koba, also delivered a short address at the graveside, as did Captain Halvorsen, of the steamer "Tungus."

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided.

There were also present:—

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General).

Major General Anderson.

Hon. Capt. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. G. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. H. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBERS.

Before the business on the agenda was proceeded with, Mr. C. H. Ross took the oath of allegiance. He takes his seat on the Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Keswick.

A CORRECTION.

His Excellency: Gentlemen: I rise, with your permission, to make a personal correction of an error in a speech which I delivered at the Council before last, regarding the railway. I said that no provision had been made in the estimates for a sinking fund for the current year. I had intended to correct the statement at the last meeting of Council, but for some unaccountable reason I omitted it. You will find, on page 100, that a sum of \$61,371 was provided to meet the sinking fund on the railway loan.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai put the following question, of which notice had been given:—

Will the Government lay on the table at the next meeting of this Council a return showing:—

- (1.) The total amount of revenue.
- (2.) The total amount of expenditure.
- (3.) The amount of margin (if any).
- (4.) The amount of military contribution.
- (5.) Total amount spent on Public Works Extraordinary, for the years 1896 to 1910 inclusive?

The Governor in reply to the question supplied the hon. members with a tabular statement giving the facts required. In 1896 the figures were:—Gross revenue, \$2,609,878; Extraordinary revenue, not assessed for military contribution \$339,099; ordinary revenue \$2,251,179. Gross expenditure was \$2,182,401; Extraordinary 69,150; ordinary \$1,882,272. Margin of excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, exclusive of military contribution and volunteers \$367,907; amount of military contribution \$509,679 and total expenditure on public works extraordinary \$300,129. In 1910 the figures were:—Gross revenue \$9,960,869; extraordinary \$332,686; ordinary \$6,628,183; expenditure, gross, \$5,499,882; extraordinary \$1,176,487; ordinary \$4,295,958; margin of excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, exclusive of military contribution and volunteers \$2,333,125; amount of military contribution \$1,372,486; and total expenditure on public works \$1,204,823.

FINANCIAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars (\$2,900) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, Additions to No. 2 Police Station, and to vote a sum of ninety-five dollars and eighty-one cents (\$95.81) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E. Land Registry Office, Other Charges, Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks, Incidental Expenses.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. C. Montague Ede gave notice of the following question, which he would put at the next meeting:—With reference to the remarks of the Honourable Mr. Slade in the debate of the 8th October, 1908, will the Government lay upon the table some papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of the Military Contribution?

NEW BILLS.

The Attorney General moved the suspension of standing orders to deal with the bill for the amendment of the Census Ordinance of 1881. It was necessary that the bill should be put through rapidly as he believed that the census was to be taken on the 20th inst.

The standing orders being suspended the second reading of the Ordinance to amend the Census Ordinance of 1881. The bill had been explained by Sir Francis Pigott when going through the ordinances in course of revision.

The second and third readings of the bill were carried at this sitting.

The Council went into Committee to consider the report of the committee appointed to deal with the regulation of the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes within the Colony and its dependencies. The Colonial Secretary said that as the bill had been considered clause by clause by the Public Works Committee, he moved that the bill be read by numbers instead of reading the whole clause. This was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday next.

H.M.S. CLIO DAMAGED.

When the gale which has been experienced during the week-end was at its highest early last Saturday morning a collision, fortunately not accompanied by loss of life, occurred in the river at Hankow. The N.Y.K. s.s. Singkiang Maru was bumping badly against the hull and, having no steam up, was forced to employ a steam launch to tow her away from her dangerous position. The initial stages of the tow were accomplished successfully, but when in midstream the launch proved powerless to control the vessel against wind and stream, and the Singkiang drifted on to the bows of H.M.S. Clio. Drifting down with the current she carried away the Clio's starboard accommodation ladder and immediately afterwards collided with that vessel, buckling some plating badly. She finally got clear, and towed by the steam-launch, found an anchorage in mid-stream.—"Hankow Daily News."

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 10.
CANTON LABOURERS' UNION.

Some days ago a meeting of the labourers of various occupation was held at the Engineering Investigation Association offices. The object was to establish the Canton Labourers' Union in accordance with the regulations framed by the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and approved of by the Throne. It was unanimously decided that a site should be selected for the establishment of this Union if funds could be canvassed for the inauguration and maintenance of same.

THRONE CONFERS HONOURS.

According to an Imperial decree issued on the 7th inst., the Throne confers honours on H.E. the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun, Commander Ng Chung-Yue, Taotai for the Constabulary, Brigadier General Wong, and also grants promotion to other officials who took part in the suppression of the tumult in Canton.

FLYING FOREIGN FLAGS.

The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has repeatedly discovered that many Chinese vessels, trading on the coast and also up rivers, fraudulently make use of foreign flags, and that many serious cases of trouble have resulted. The Board considers this practice will cause great inconvenience to foreign trade and finds that these owners are driven to this act by the unnecessary restrictions put on Chinese vessels by the Customs. The Board has accordingly instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to find out the number of vessels illegally flying foreign flags.

Four men have arrived by the s.s. Devanah to join the Police force.

SUPREME COURT.

SANDER WIELER ARBITRATION CASE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, moved a motion on behalf of the Wing On firm that (this Court being of opinion that (1) Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak gave a finding upon two points, namely, whether the duck in question was of the width ordered and whether such duck was up to sample and that (2) Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak found that the said duck was of a different width from that ordered and was of inferior quality to sample and that (3) the above two points were the only points which Messrs. Sander WIELER and Company and the Wing On firm referred to Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak for their decision and that (4) Sander WIELER and Company have waived all other points whether of fact or law which they might or could have taken other than the above points as to width and quality and that (5) Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak having so found as aforesaid are not entitled to make any further pronouncement in the matter and that (6) the arbitrators have no power, in the case of a special contract for a special width of duck, to order the purchasers to accept the goods subject to an allowance) costs of the Wing On firm and of the arbitrators of and incidental to the special case and the supplement thereto and the argument thereon before the Court should be taxed and paid by Messrs. Sander WIELER and Company.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared to oppose the motion.

Mr. Pollock stated that that was shortly a motion under which his client asked for costs in view of the judgment delivered in the matter which set out what they apprehended were the findings on the points before the Court and on those findings they asked for costs. The motion set out what they respectfully apprehended and understood to be the various findings of the Court as set out in the recent judgment of the Court. The judgment went on to hold that Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak were not entitled to make any further pronouncement in the matter. He submitted that they were entitled to costs because they had succeeded upon a substantial matter, namely, that Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak had so acted and gave such a finding as to preclude them from proceeding further in the matter.

His Lordship—My first difficulty is rather a technical one. It puzzles me how I can give costs when no judgment has been given. I had merely expressed an opinion.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship has power to give costs.

Mr. Alabaster—Your Lordship has no power to give costs.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship has the fullest powers under Section 359 of the Code. There's nothing clearer than the meaning of that section. The matter which came before your Lordship can be taken to mean a proceeding in Court. If it was a proceeding, as I submit it was, then the Court has the widest possible discretion in the matter of awarding costs. We succeeded on the main contention, and your Lordship must remember what the main contention was, that the arbitrators were "functi officio." What we said was this: "We don't see how you can go in the matter further at all. You have already given your decision." The objection taken by Mr. Brutton was perfectly justifiable. Your Lordship we understood said that we were correct. Under these circumstances, we must ask your Lordship to give us costs.

His Lordship—The matter can be approached from two points of view. Suppose I assume that I did give judgment, then comes the question whether I have given judgment. There was no definite judgment. It was merely an expression of opinion.

Mr. Pollock—That does not present the matter which came before your Lordship from being a proceeding.

His Lordship—But no order was made?

Mr. Pollock—The Court has come to a certain view in the matter and that view is in our favour. If the Court has power, as we submit it has, to award costs, then we must ask your

Lordship for an order for costs. We have based this application on the finding of the Court. It can't be said that the proceedings were abortive.

His Lordship—It was abortive in this sense only—that there was no order made. You are entitled to say "It was abortive in our favour."

Mr. Pollock—Exactly. A somewhat difficult position was given rise to but that wasn't our fault.

Mr. Alabaster—We sent them a letter consenting to adopt any of the four suggestions by your Lordship. We have received no answer to that letter. This motion is by way of answer to the letter.

Mr. Pollock—We submit respectfully that we are entitled to costs before anything else. The fact that a critical situation arose, in fact a regular deadlock, was not our fault.

His Lordship—I said at the time that what I decided must not be taken to mean that it was in the nature of an award. It was merely, as I said, an expression of opinion.

Mr. Pollock—When the Court gives an opinion in this way, surely something must happen on that opinion! Something must be drawn up on paper.

His Lordship—Something was as matter of fact drawn up on paper. The practical result was that arbitration should not go on.

Mr. Pollock—That being so, the opinion was in our favour.

His Lordship—The real difficulty is that I have not expressed an opinion as to your legal rights as to costs. If I were to expressly find that there was no contract, then I would feel easier in my mind as to costs. The arbitrators never really went into the question.

Mr. Pollock—We can satisfy your Lordship as to the question of quality.

His Lordship—Why should either of the parties pay costs to the other?

Mr. Pollock—Because Sander WIELER insisted, and insisted unsuccessfully, that arbitration should go on. One party objected one way and the other party protested the other way.

Mr. Alabaster in reply contended that that application was altogether misconceived. There were different ways of dealing with the matter. Firstly, the Court had no power to award costs. The arbitrators had complete control over costs.

Counsel proceeded to quote authorities at some length.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

A SOLICITOR'S COSTS.

A somewhat amusing action occupied the attention of Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court Thursday morning, when Mr. G. A. Hastings, solicitor, sued Li Yuot and Muck Chun, married women, to recover the sum of \$40.70 for costs as against the first defendant and as surety for the payment thereof as against the second defendant.

At the last hearing of the action the defendants were absent and the first defendant's son was asked by his Lordship to communicate with them with a view to their appearance in Court. When the case came on before his Lordship this morning, the first defendant's son in the course of a rambling statement informed the Court that he had received a letter that morning from the country. It was all the fault of the clerk to the plaintiff. When the plaintiff was engaged in connection with certain Police Court proceedings, he agreed to receive \$10 or \$20. After words, he asked for \$30 and was paid the amount. Now he asked for another \$40 and it was rather hard on them to be asked to pay double. The thing was ridiculous.

His Lordship evidently disbelieved the story, for he entered judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

CHINESE ENGINEERING COMPANY WOUND UP.

Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court Thursday morning, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, of Messrs. d'Almada and Smith, moved a motion that the Kwong Hip Loong Company be wound up. The application was made ex parte.

Counsel read to the Court a petition which had been filed by the managing partner of the Chung Kwong Company. The

petition set out that the Kwong Hip Loong Company was incorporated on the 9th September, 1898, under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong. Its registered office was at 48, Connaught Road Central and its nominal capital was \$200,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$20 each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up was \$64,900. The objects for which the Company was established were (inter alia) to carry on the business of an engineer, carpenter and ship-builder, either in Hongkong or elsewhere. The Company was indebted to petitioners in the sum of \$6,045.62, balance due in respect of iron, brass and other goods sold and delivered. Petitioners had made repeated and urgent applications to the Company for the payment of its debt but the latter failed and neglected the sum or any part thereof. The Company was unable to pay its debts. To the best of petitioners' knowledge, the Company's assets were valued at about the sum of \$150,000 and its liabilities at about \$190,000. In the circumstances, it was just and equitable that the Company should be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1865 to 1890, or that such other order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

Counsel proceeded to state that he had the usual applications inserted in the local papers and there was no opposition.

His Lordship—Under normal circumstances, the Company could not be wound up on the mere grounds set out in the petition.

Mr. Potter—The Company is apparently in difficulties. It can't pay its debts. It's in severe pecuniary difficulties and it can't carry on.

His Lordship—The petition is granted.

Mr. Pollock—I must ask your Lordship for permission to apply in Chambers for liquidators to be appointed.

His Lordship—Yes.

THE LESSON OF CANTON.

The emette at Canton is but a symptom of a disease which affects the whole of this Empire and which could be cured by proper treatment on the part of those vested with the power to exercise the necessary functions. One of the chief, if not the chief, causes of this disorder is the apparently hopeless corruption of the palace officials. Authorities, as to whose bona fides and intimate knowledge of their subject there can be no question, have no hesitation in stating, openly and publicly, that the heart of the State is corrupt to the core and that money is the only key to it. For this state of affairs China has to thank a system which degrades her in the eyes of the whole civilized world and which not only find vent in outbreaks such as that which has devastated the great commercial metropolis of the south and attracted world-wide attention, but which constitutes a stumbling-block and a reproach to all who sympathize with and endeavour to assist her in putting her house in order. Needless to say we refer to that pestilential abomination the cuneh system. There is no need to elaborate the issue. The mere fact that the Imperial Palaces still harbour these parasites of a sensual and despotic barbarism, stands out in all its utter shamelessness, inexplicable, inexorable in any and every connection, but a thousand-fold more to be abominated from the fact that these creatures control the very life-strings of the State. Until they are swept away reform is a farce and constitutionalism a fiasco.—"National Review."

Commenting on the Canton rising, the "Shanghai Mercury" in a lengthy article says: "China may be congratulated on the failure of those who would have inaugurated, if they could, a second Taiping rebellion with all its losses, its destruction and its horrors. We have no sympathy with efforts of this sort. The Chinese Government is not perfect by any means. But it cannot be improved by bombs, and it is doing its very best to move with the times."

THE "ASIA" PIRACY.

MR. LEFFERTS KNOX'S STORY.

The wreck of the Asia on Finger Rock on April 30th, about which vivid descriptions and interesting stories have been written, is still a topic of conversation and discussion, despite the fact that the proverbial nine days during which wonder is retained have passed. The story, however presented has been and is welcomed by the reading public, for it is not one of the most sensational wrecks, to use an hackneyed phrase, that has taken place on this side of the Suez Canal for many a long day?

The "Telegraph" which at the time of the accident published a long and correct account of the wreck, has secured the following welcome and interesting supplementary story from Mr. Lefferts Knox, who was a passenger on the ill-fated ship and who has now returned to Hongkong. Mr. Knox cordially received our representative, who sought an interview, and motioning him to a chair, said:

"I think the story is pretty well played out, but I will tell you what I can of the disaster."

"As you know," he said, "the boat struck the rock about 5.30 on the morning of April 30th. At that time I was asleep in my cabin which was on the port side. The sudden arrest of the boat's progress, the tearing of her plates, sounding like the noise produced by the lowering of the anchor, roused me from slumber. I had not got out of bed, I rolled out," he continued laughingly, "and from the big list which the boat took on on the port side I knew something must be wrong."

He went on deck and discovered for the first time that she was on the rock. He was surprised at the calmness that reigned. There was no confusion. He stayed on deck probably ten minutes, then went back to his cabin and quietly, though hurriedly, packed up his belongings. Of course, he proceeded, some things were left behind, but very few. Again going on deck the passengers were told they must put on life preservers. Immediate danger was not anticipated, but there was the possibility of the ship slipping off the rock into eight or ten fathoms of water. If she had slipped off nothing could have saved her from sinking. "I presume," he went on, "that about three quarters of an hour later the boats on the port side were lowered. It would have been a very difficult matter to lower the boats on the starboard side owing, as I pointed out, to the big list. The women and children were following out the common courtesy of Englishmen, lowered into the boats first and the men followed."

It was an easy matter for us to board the boats for there could not have been more than two or three feet from the lower deck to the sea level. Once aboard the boats we went round a point, probably not more than half a mile from the Asia, and landed there. That, as near as I can judge, would be about 6.30. Our baggage was landed, provisions and water. In fact we had enough provisions to last us for a day.

We were going to and from the ship bringing baggage and provisions when the Shaoshing came up, and that of course did away with the necessity of taking any further steps in regard to supplies. All were told to make ready to board the Shaoshing. At that time we had been on shore about two hours. The day was foggy, gave no sign of clearing, and we were compelled to anchor probably a mile from the Asia. At times we could see her, at others we could not.

Boats continued to bring off mails, passengers' luggage and whatever they could lay their hands on. This work proceeded until dark. An amusing part of this proceeding, said Mr. Knox, and he smiled as he related it, was that one sailor in the boat held up a woman's wig and solemnly asked "Whose is this?" The sailors had worked hard and were no doubt tired. They were sent to the Asia just before darkness ensued but were unable to come near to her on account of fog and a rough sea. Some of the boats that

had left the Asia were still missing. When the fog lifted slightly the Captain of the Shaoshing hauled in the anchor, his intention being to drop back round the other side of the island so that the boat's could come with the aid of the wind and tide to the Shaoshing. We had no sooner got started than the fog settled down again. We, however, made our way to the other side of the island two or three miles away and blew our whistle to give the boats an idea of our position. We also sent up blue lights, but these two attempts to give the boats an idea of our location were abortive.

The First Officer of the Shaoshing and one of the officers of the Asia wanted to return to the wrecked vessel to assist Captain Gaukrodger, First Officer Hills, the chief engineer and three Chinese sailors who had remained aboard, but the captain of the Shaoshing would not permit them to do so, deeming it too dangerous.

About ten o'clock at night a blue light was seen near the Asia. Thinking those on board required assistance the crew of the Shaoshing entered boats and attempted to get near the Asia to render assistance. The fog was still heavy and in about an hour and a half the boats returned and reported they were unable to get there owing to the strength of the tide. No further attempts were made during the night, but next morning we lifted the anchor and moved back to where we were the night before. Captain Gaukrodger and the others on the Asia left and rowed to the Shaoshing.

We then went in search of the missing boats containing passengers. We picked up all but one. Some were in the boats, some in junks. We renewed our efforts to find the missing boat when we came near to the America Maru. The Maru went on to the Asia and later we megaphoned to her and she stated she had picked up the missing boat load from Chinese sampans.

One man was, however, still missing—Arundel—of whom, no doubt you have heard so much. This last boatload had been taken care of by Chinese the night before and had been treated very well. In the morning they expressed the wish to return to the Asia. All but Arundel boarded a sampan and as one of the officers had a revolver they made towards the wrecked boat when they met the America Maru.

Arundel, evidently thinking that the sampan was too full, boarded another sampan. He had no means of protection and could not force the owners of the small boat to take him to the Maru. The matter was reported at once to Capt. Stevens of the Maru and he sent out men to search for Arundel. The search party returned, their labours having been in vain. The captain of the Shaoshing reported to the captain of the America Maru that he was running short of water, and said he would have to make for Shanghai.

We asked the Maru's captain to try to discover the missing man. We left for the port and meeting another steamer we asked them by megaphone to stand by the Asia. Concluding his description of the wreck Mr. Knox wished to impress one point upon those who would read this story. The officers of the Asia from the captain downwards and including the Chinese crew could not have done better. That was not only his opinion but the opinion of all the passengers on board. "They deserve the little praise they will get out of this unfortunate affair," he said.

The night after the arrival at Shanghai the crew and officers of the Shaoshing and those of the Asia, with the exception of the Captain were entertained to dinner by the passengers and presents valued at 500 or 600 dollars, subscribed by the passengers, were given to the officers and crews in recognition of their admirable work.

A German, staying in Canton, created a disturbance on the 8th inst. by heavily striking whilst drunk, a policeman. A large crowd assembled in front of a hotel in which he had taken refuge, and demanded he should be given up to them. The police intervened and the man was conducted to the Shamoon.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Horticultural Society was held Thursday night in the City Hall, when there were present Messrs W. Looker (in the chair), L. Gibbs, hon. sec., F. Howell, A. J. Mackie, A. H. Harris, Chao Po Sien and Shin Yon Fat.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of accounts, said he was glad to note that the number of entries had increased, but also regretted that the number of persons exhibiting was falling off. He suggested that this might be remedied by a change in classification, while the Governor's permission to hold the next exhibition on the Colony's finest site would also be a fillip and add considerably to the membership. He then called attention to the various infringements of the rules. This was not done by the exhibitors themselves but by their gardeners, and they were asked to see that their gardeners be properly instructed, and to see that instructions be properly carried out. He trusted exhibitors would give this matter their best attention. On the question of the form, in which during the last few years one of the larger exhibitors had obtained from 19 to 38 prizes, he always had felt that this was a discouragement to the smaller exhibitors for the others to take such a large share of the prizes. Articles of use and ornament should be given more prominence, and no one exhibitor should take more than \$25 in money prizes and the limit of the number of first prizes he thought should be six, after which certificates should be given, and the holder of the largest number of these certificates should be given a special prize.

Mr. Harris seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried. The officers elected were as follows:—President, Mr. John Burton; hon. secretary, Mr. Gibbs; hon. treasurer, Mr. Patterson; and Committee, Messrs. C. F. H. Boavis, Chao Po Sien, P. W. Goldring, Ho Kom Tong, F. Howell, H. W. Looker, W. J. Titchenor, A. H. Harris and Mrs. Jordan.

SEQUEL TO THE NATIVE BANK SENSATION.

As a sequel to the sensational Chinese banking occurrence published in these columns, in our issue of yesterday, Wong King Sam was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy today, on a charge of the larceny of money by means of a trick.

Mr. Hind prosecuted on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. d'Almeida defended.

Mr. Hind asked for a week's remand, as in all probability there would be eight other charges preferred against the prisoner at the instance of eight other banks.

Mr. d'Almeida asked for bail, but the prosecuting solicitor opposed, as he said that the other men had absconded, and the defendant might as well. Besides there were bankruptcy proceedings to be taken as well. Continuing Mr. Hind said the prisoner and others had opened a shop and some of the men, who were not in custody, went round to various banks, and procured from them some foreign currency. This was taken to the Wing Yuen shop, and the messengers who brought it were asked to return in an hour, when they would be paid. After that interval, they did not return, and found that the shop was shut, most of the men had disappeared and only the defendant was found in an upstairs room.

His Worship decided to grant bail and fixed it at \$5,000.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

Myron H. Chandler, chief clerk of the bureau of health, has arrived in Hongkong to investigate conditions there regarding the manufacture of meat products. While here Mr. Chandler will also look into the plague situation, for as yet only the most meagre reports have been received concerning the plague. The "Cable News American."

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall state that since their last report on the 31st ult. by the a.s. Assaye a sudden revolutionary rising in Canton and several other southern districts had hampered the trade, which had further depressed the yarn market in the first part of the interval.

The trouble having been quelled soon, by the stringent measures taken by the Chinese Government, the business soon resumed a normal tone.

The present low rates tempted a few speculative buyers to appear in the market, which resulted in a moderately good business and about 2,000 bales were put through at a further decline of \$1 to \$2. There is nothing encouraging to induce other large buyers, who still remain very quiet. Judging from the present condition of the market it is not expected that a further decline will set in and the market closes quiet but steady.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

An express train of the Peking Hankow railway was derailed some distance from Ching Ting at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 28th ultimo. The express train left Hankow with a full complement of passengers, and maintained a good speed all the way. Nothing happened until some distance from Ching Ting, when a first class carriage was derailed. Two old sleepers on the line gave way, and this was the cause of the accident. The country is flat. The engine went on for about 300 or 400 yds. before the driver discovered that the carriages had been left behind. The passengers on board the train were panic-stricken, and the guard at once telegraphed to Ching Ting for assistance.

Unfortunately the telegraphic line was damaged, and they had no alternative but to send the engine on to Ching Ting for help. A certain foreign minister and his suite, together with the deputies despatched by the Board of Foreign Affairs to welcome him, were on board. The minister was slightly injured on the hand.

Thirty-seven passengers were wounded and among them were many European ladies. An American tourist was also injured. The tourists on board the disabled train at once took some snap shots of the accident, and the curious hunters took pieces of the broken sleepers away with them as a souvenir of the accident.

CORONATION FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received towards the fund for the celebration of the Coronation in Hongkong:—

Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.	\$500
Alex. Ross & Co.	250
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	200
Carmichael and Clark	150
Gartner, Quelch & Co.	100
Hongkong Ice Co.	100
W. C. Jack & Co.	100
Arratoon V. Apear	100
H. Price & Co.	100
J. D. Hutchison & Co.	100
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	100
Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming	100
Palmer and Turner	100
Leigh and Orange	100
China & Japan Telephone Co.	100
Goddard and Douglas	100
Lloyd Register of Shipping	50
Brewer & Co.	50
Geo. Lamert	50
MacEwen, Frickel & Co.	50

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the above Council on April 18, Dr. C. Morz, Consul for Germany at Amoy, informed the members that he has handed over of charge of the offices of Senior Consul at Amoy to H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Sindius, and that leave of absence has been granted to him and that he has handed over charge of the Imperial German Consulate to Mr. G. Wilde.

The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well is now 128 feet 8 inches. Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation as chairman, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him. Mr. W. H. Wallace was elected chairman. Mr. Wilson was elected vice-chairman.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

FOREIGN CONSUL LODGES COMPLAINTS.

A foreign Consul has, owing to the many diplomatic cases pending settlement by the authorities of Lin Chow and Yun Chow, lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy, and requested His Excellency to dispatch a special deputy to these places to hasten the officials who are responsible for delay. The Consul has made this request with a desire to maintain friendship between the two countries, and to protect trade. His Excellency has acceded to the Consul's request, and the deputy is already on his way.

CANTON TRANQUIL.

Although Canton has assumed its former state of tranquillity, and it is fairly certain that no similar rising will occur again, there is still anxiety among the people living in the outskirts of the city. On the arrival of the cruisers from the northern squadron, H.E. the Viceroy will ask Admiral Li Chun to start round the different districts in Kwang-tung, with a view to pacifying the minds of the people.

Ever since the tumult in Canton, the authorities at Chin Chow have taken the utmost precaution to prevent another outbreak. All passengers arriving and leaving Chin-chow by train are subject to strict examination. The garrison which had been stationed in the outlying districts has been recalled for the protection of the city.

AMMUNITION DISCOVERED IN HAIR.

Yesterday, according to information supplied by the land-lady of a certain house, the police at once went to No. 3, Tak-lun Lane, Honam, and effected a seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The contraband was discovered in twelve bales of human hair. In these packages, besides 82 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, together with uniforms and white bands were found. In a well in the same house a large number of rifles were discovered.

THE PLAGUE.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Taotai of Constabulary in preventing the spread of plague in Canton. New measures have been introduced and the public have been informed to keep their dwelling houses clean. Special attention will be paid by the sanitary authorities to the improvement of drains and to preventing the public from dumping dead rats and rubbish in the streets.

EXECUTIONS IN FRONT OF COLLEGE DOORS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 7.

Mr. Wong, inspector of a college for pupil teachers has sent a strong protest to the Educational Commissioner in Canton regarding the action of the Pun U Magistrate in selecting the front door of the college as an execution ground for the anarchists arrested in connection with the recent tumult in Canton. As a consequence all the students in the college have left and the school is suspected of having taking part in this outbreak. He has now received a reply from the Commissioner assuring him that this kind of unpleasantness would not occur again.

GOLF.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

The results of the competitions, run by the Hongkong Golf Club, and played off during the latter days of last week are as follow:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.	
C. O. Humphreys	92-15-77
Capt. Waring	90-7-83
K. M. Cumming	85-0-85
Capt. Spicer	94-9-85
T. J. Fisher	102-12-90
Winner of medal 35 entries.	
POOL.	
A. C. E. Elborough	94-13-81
K. M. Cumming	82-0-82
A. W. Walkinslaw	82-1-83
E. S. Archbutt	80-0-83
W. Ross	90-12-84
Capt. Spicer	94-2-85
H. F. Stouham	98-12-86
Winner of pool. 35 entries.	

HONGKONG WARNS MANILA OF PLAGUE.

According to a cable received on May 4th at Manila by the quarantine officials from the American Consul general at Hongkong, plague is raging and 22 cases have already been reported.

Every precaution is being taken with the passengers and cargo arriving from Hongkong. The service men in Hongkong thoroughly lybathes and examines all Chinese passengers leaving that port and the quarantine officials have tightened the screws so that it is impossible for passengers to land without undergoing a most rigid examination.

As yet no quarantine has been enforced, but should the plague spread to any great degree, the quarantine officials will put a temporary embargo on all traffic between Manila and Hongkong.

WEDDING.

CARROLL-LEWINGTON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church this morning, when Miss Nancy Lewington, of Hongkong, was united in wedlock to Mr. A. H. Carroll. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Leo, d'Almeida Castro, in the absence of her father, looked charming in a gown of white silk trimmed with lace. She wore a beautifully embroidered veil and carried a shower bouquet of marguerites and lilies. The bridesmaids were the Misses Geraldine and Constance Smith, nieces of the bridegroom, who were attired in charming creations of white silk with blue and pink embroideries, respectively, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. W. J. Carroll, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a handsome brooch set with emeralds and opals and to each of the bridesmaids a gold bangle. The presents were both numerous and costly.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. Patrick's Club, where the health of the happy couple was enthusiastically honoured. Later, the newly-married pair left for Manila, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

There were two escapes from Victoria Gaol last year, but one of the prisoners was recaptured by the police.

Colonel Henry M. Andrews, America, of the first field artillery has been retired from active service.

Last year the formation of pine tree plantations in the Harbour Belt was continued. The number of sites sown was 528,200.

Two hundred acres of plantations on Mount Davis and 70 acres at Aberdeen were felled during the year. The revenue derived was 8,955 dollars.

Four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven prisoners were admitted into gaol during the year as against five thousand two hundred and twelve in 1909.

Nearly five million forms were printed at the Gaol last year and 23,500 books bound. Thirty-seven men were engaged in book-binding and 48 in the printing.

J. H. Anderson, of 14, Gresson Street, Wanchoi, reports that while his motor boat was being towed by the O. B. launch the rope broke and the motor boat is missing. He believes the craft has drifted out to sea.

Mr. S. B. O. Ross, District Officer, Taipo, states that a pier at Castle Peak has been projected but no work has been taken in hand. This pier, when complete, will be a valuable terminus for the railway, and is absolutely essential.

Miss Vera Ferrace arrived in Manila on the 6th inst. from Hongkong on the Changsha. Miss Ferrace has gone to Manila to fulfil an engagement with Manager Frankel of the Apollo theatre and made her first appearance before a Manila audience on the day of her arrival.

British gunboats at Chungking held their annual sports last month.

Messrs. W. B. Rigdon and W. A. T. Bullock have joined the Volunteers.

Sgt. E. M. Hayward has resigned from the Volunteers and Corporal C. H. Blason, of the Scouts Company, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Major A. C. Ralph of the 8th Rajputs will be officer in charge of the Visitor Detention Barrack for the ensuing week; Captain G. E. Garnett, R.G.A., officer of the 8th Rajputs, will furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital.

It is notified that ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper or weather deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th October inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Arthur George Murchison Fletcher to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Arthur Chapman, V.D., or until further notice, with effect from this date.

The ground around the new General Post Office, which for years has been fenced in, is now being cleared ready for the opening of the fine structure next month. The matcheds, which were eyesores on the Praya, are gratified to see, are also vanishing.

The following promotions in the native army have been made: 126th Baluchistan Infantry Havildars Ali Panah and Id Muhammad to be Jomadurs, supernumerary to the establishment, consequent on the regiment proceeding on Colonial Service, with effect from March 24th, 1911.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Police Sergeant George Sim to be a Sanitary Inspector for Aberdeen, vice Inspector Alfred George Dymond, with effect from this date.

His Excellency the Governor-Council has given directions for the revision of Proclamation No. 2 of the 2nd of February declaring Chefoo, Chin-wang-tao, Dalny and Newchwang, and of Proclamation No. 3 of the 1st March declaring Taku and Tientsin, to be ports or places at which infectious or contagious disease prevails.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Cathieck Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from this date.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are constructing a new and substantial wharf, for the Star Ferry Company, on the Hongkong side of the harbour. Steel piles are now being driven in, some of them being over 60 ft. long. It will no doubt be a fine structure, and a credit to both companies.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Henderson Ross, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick or until further notice, with effect from this date.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd days of June, 1911, to be observed as public holidays. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Saturday, the 24th June, 1911, to be observed as a Government holiday.

The consignment of 3,000 tons Chinese lard, which was held up by the Customs authorities, Manila, pending the settlement of certain irregularities in the certificate of inspection covering the shipment, has been released by Acting Collector of Customs Stanley, the certificates having been since properly issued by the United States consul general and certified to by authorized inspectors in Hongkong.

In the recent murder case in Hoihow, a reward of \$1,200 was offered for the murderer. It is reported that he has escaped to Hongkong.

Admiral Mertz, who has been in charge of the Cavite naval yard, Philippines, arrived here Monday by the Yawata Maru. He leaves for Yokohama.

Several fine prize cattle are on board the Atsuta Maru, which arrived here Tuesday morning on route for Japan. The cattle have been brought from England.

Mr. M. H. Chandler, Secretary of the Bureau of Health, Manila, arrived here Monday by the Yawata Maru. He is to conduct enquiries into the supplies of lard to the Philippines.

Mr. G. W. O. Burnett, who was well-known here as an amateur artist some four years ago, returned to the Colony Tuesday morning to join the staff of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

It is stated that \$28,000 is to be spent on the new Star Ferry wharf. The structure will be a two storey one, with offices above. It will be a tremendous improvement on the existing premises.

A telegram from Batavia to the Deli "Courant" states the city has again been declared infected with cholera and that Harmston's Circus has been closed owing to cases of cholera amongst the stable personnel.

It has been decided to continue the classes at the Peak School during the summer. By the courtesy of the hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. A. Tisdall, the classes will be held at his residence, "Quarndon," opposite the Peak Hotel, commencing June 1st.

When we referred to Penang as a crowded island the other day, says the "Straits Echo," we did not know there were 139,370 people on it. We hope the Automobile Club will spare the odd 376. Our floating population of 1,271 is safe, thank goodness.

Rice is so dear in Hainan that business is suffering, as the farmers have no money to buy. In Kweichow, dollars are hard to get, and cash almost equally so. In the port (Hoihow) cheques on Hinging banks are still at a premium of one to one and a half per cent.

The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the Shanghai Rifle Association:—Mr. A. E. Locker, treasurer; Mr. Kingsmill, secretary; and Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, A. E. Lockyer, A. C. Oughton, H. W. Daldy, W. Brand, J. T. A. Zi-J. L. A. Chilo will form the committee.

The following letter has been received, from the South Manchuria Railway Co., Dalny, by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Hongkong dated May 3rd, 1911:—We are pleased to inform you medical inspection at Woonung against steamers from this port has been abolished. Our steamer service between Dalny and Shanghai is now running as usual without any detention or restriction.

The Wuhu correspondent of the "North-China Daily News" reports a change of Consuls. Mr. Combe has been transferred to Canton, while Mr. Pearson has come. Mr. and Mrs. Combe were well appreciated here and will be greatly missed. They take with them the best wishes of their friends here. We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson a hearty welcome to the port.

Among the passengers who arrived at Shanghai on board the P.M.S. Mongolia on April 30th was Mr. Sidney Ball, Senior Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, who is travelling round the world as a holder of one of the A. K. Travelling Fellowships. Mr. Ball has visited Bombay, Singapore, Java, Saigon, Hongkong and Canton and will now have arrived in Japan. From there he will proceed to the United States for a somewhat lengthy stay.

Walking down Des Voeux Road late yesterday afternoon, a reader was surprised to see a crowd of Chinese watching money pass into the hands of the masters of the three card trick. The betting laws of the Colony are strict, but there seems to be a laxity in carrying those laws into effect. One seldom sees a policeman in this road, and in their absence it is no wonder that such scenes were witnessed. Such gambling loving crowds, says our reader, are quite common in the city.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Aerona, Br. s.s., 600, C. Lyon, 10th May—Sydney via Iceland 25th Mar., Kopra—S. & Co.	Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, W. Langswaiger, 11th May—Haiphong and Hoihow 6th May, Gen.—J. & Co.	Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2381, G. P. Hudson, 11th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—D. S. & Co.	Benarty, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. P. Sichel, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.	Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,174, P. O. Fiorani, 6th May—Bomby 16th April, Gen.—C. & Co.	Ceylon, Br. s.s., 2,037, A. E. A. Baker, 12th May—Antwerp 2nd April, Iron and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Chenau, Br. s.s., 1,860, L. Jones, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—B. & S.	Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 8th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice—A. T. & Co.	Chiyuen, Chi. s.s., 1,177, W. Jameson, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.	Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 12th May—Canton 11th May Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Yamamoto, 10th May—Swatow 9th May, Gen.—O. S. K.	Darwint, Br. s.s., 1,560, J. Jenkins, 11th May—Saigon 7th May, Rice and Gen.—Man Fat & Co.	Haiman, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Boucher, 11th May—Haiphong and Pukhoi 8th May, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Isadora Pons, Am. 1,027, B. Kandoro, 8th May—Manila 6th May, Gen.—B. & Co.	Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Tadd, 6th May—Singapore 29th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Page, 6th May—Saigon 2nd May, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,246, W. Vogel, 4th May—Saigon 30th April, Gen.—Chinese.	Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.	Maohew, Ger. s.s., 990, C. Wolff, 30th April—Bangkok 21st and Swatow 29th April, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.	Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 7th May—Sanda-kan 1st May, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Mempil, Br. s.s., 1,480, L. Uldall, 6th May—Bannang and Singapore 29th April, Sugar.—Kin Ty Loon & Co.	Michael Johnson, Ger. s.s., 951, J. Petersen, 3rd May—Mojl 27th April, Coal.—J. & Co.	Peris, Am. s.s., 2,744, A. Lockett, 14th May—San Francisco 12th April, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, Danielson, 26th April—Canton 26th April, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.	Quinta, Ger. s.s., 903, T. Schlotzner, 12th May—Bangkok via Swatow 6th May, Rice—S. & Co.	Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. C. Reher, 11th May—Bangkok 4th May, Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.	Romany, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. O. Leachet, 12th May—Singapore 5th May, Petroleum.—A. P. & Co.	Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, J. Robinson, 1st May—Hong Kong Gen.—B. & S.	Sibir, Rus. s.s., 2,179, Lovours, 10th May—Mojl 4th May, Coal.—B. & Co.	Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Sakai, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—O. S. K.	Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 997, Matthias, 9th May—Haiphong 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.	Taooms Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,881, H. Yamamoto, 10th May—Manila 8th May, Flour.—O. S. K.	Taming, Br. s.s., 1,860, G. H. Penno-father, 12th May—Manila 9th May, Hemp, Sugar and Sundries.—B. & S.	Triumph, U.S. s.s., 703, Jacobsen, 12th May—Swatow, 11th May, Gen.—J. & Co.	Tsintau, Br. s.s., 1,092, F. Bucking, 12th May—Bangkok and Swatow 11th May, Rice and Wool.—B. & S.	Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Rice.—J. M. & Co.	Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 26th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
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